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Congress Jumps Traces In Call for Independence

Demands co-ordinating role with President in every part of war effort—Attack begun on paper work in federal bureaus—Westerners want delay or rejection of gas rationing to save rubber.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Congress is showing new evidence that it is determined to play an absolutely co-ordinate role with the President in the conduct of the war on every domestic front.

The latest signs that the present overwhelmingly Democratic Congress is not waiting for its thinly Democratic successor to come into office in January before strongly reasserting its independence are:

1. The House Ways and Means Committee has surrounded Mr. Roosevelt's new war-powers bill suspending tariff and immigration restrictions with legislative safeguards and the Senate indicates that it may let the measure cool until after Christmas. This may well mean that it will not come up for action until after the new Congress has convened—an omen which bodes no easy passage.

2. Considerable delegation of midwestern Representatives is demanding that William Jeffers, Rubber Administrator, show more persuasive reasons than the Baruch rubber report why nationwide rationing must begin at once.

3. The Truman Committee announced today that it felt that an investigation of rationing of all kinds was necessary before the country could be persuaded that the reasons for further sacrifices were adequate and will proceed to undertake this sweeping inquiry into all office of price administration rationing plans.

4. Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia took the further initiative to ask the Upper House to authorize an investigation of the rapidly multiplying questionnaires that governmental agencies are sending to the people. Senator Vandenberg said that his purpose was to simplify the "vast amount of so-called paper work which national defense regimentation now involves" and he proposed that the joint committee on reduction of nonessential Federal expenditures begin the inquiry at once.

The Vandenberg-Byrd resolution, it was emphasized, would go further than a committee investigation of questionnaires and reports, and would call for legisla-

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Overpurchase Of Fuel Oil Is Being Reported

Survey in Greater Boston shows oil in excess of coupons to cover delivered to some users.

A survey of Greater Boston rationing boards today revealed that some users of fuel oil have already purchased more oil from dealers for the period ending Dec. 1 than they have been given coupons to cover. An official of one board declared, "It is the worst problem that we are up against. And there are so many cases of this kind that it seems inevitable something will have to be done to adjust it later on in the season."

Another administrator said: "People seem to have taken the newspaper stories about the petroleum shortage as so much hot air or have thought the reporters were being paid to write what they did. They are only just beginning to wake up to the facts.'

Floods of protest deluged many of the boards, and in the majority of towns consumers were told that no consideration would be given their protests until next week at the earliest because of the amount of work already before the boards.

Users Indignant

In Newton, oil users were described as "indignant over the small amount of fuel oil allowed them. They think it is ridiculous."

The Somerville board reported having received 400 to 500 protests already. "People can't bring themselves to realize they have got to live in a 65-degree temperature," a member of the board remarked. "Then, too, there have been mistakes in computation; many people just guessed at the amount of oil they used last year; and a lot of adjustments are needed."

In Quincy, where local newsmen reported a "storm of protests" last Friday, a representative of the rationing board refused this morning to say how many protests had been received and added that they would not be taken under consideration until at least another week.

Frederick A. Gaskins, member of the Milton rationing board, said they had received few complaints. "Some are asking for an explanation of their ration figures," he admitted, "but this is hardly a complaint. We have not had many even of these. There has hardly been time for people to realize how low the rations have been trimmed."

Grin and Bear It

The Weston board reported, "We have had some complaints, but most of our people are ready to grin and bear it. Some have come

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Soviet Drive at Stalingrad Perils Nazis; Dakar Shifts To Darlan and Allies; Fleeing Nazis Leave Costly Equipment

Size of U. S. victory in Pacific grows — Loss by Japan in shipping reaches big tonnage.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As more information completes the picture of the major naval action fought in the southeastern Solomons on Nov. 13, 14 and 15 it becomes clear that the American Navy scored an extraordinary success with one hand figuratively tied behind its back by the naval requirements of the African campaign.

It imposes on the Japanese the necessity of bringing new reinforcements of men and planes down into the southern area and also the allocation to that area of more units from their fleet.

This means time for us to consolidate our position on Guadalcanal.

It means time for us to prepare for the further development of the Solomons position which must take place if the succession of engagements in that area is to achieve its intended meaning.

Whether the Japanese were hurt sufficiently to open the way for another step northward for us is by no means clear.

Although their fleet is nowhere else actively engaged, our reports on the battle do not indicate that they employed more than a maximum of three battleships.

Merchant Tonnage Cut

Of these the leading two were of the Kongo class, their oldest and least valuable battleships.

Further, they employed no aircraft carriers of which they have some left, although how many after the six we sunk is something we wish we knew.

Their main battle fleet is still being held in reserve.

On the other hand the number of Japanese ships of this type we believe we have sunk to date is 33 out of about 60 with which Japan began the war. Regardless of how many cruisers they may have been able to add to their fleet since Pearl Harbor they must be feeling an acute cruiser shortage.

In addition there is good reason for believing that we have cut their merchant tonnage by a million tons.

Their cruiser and merchant ton-

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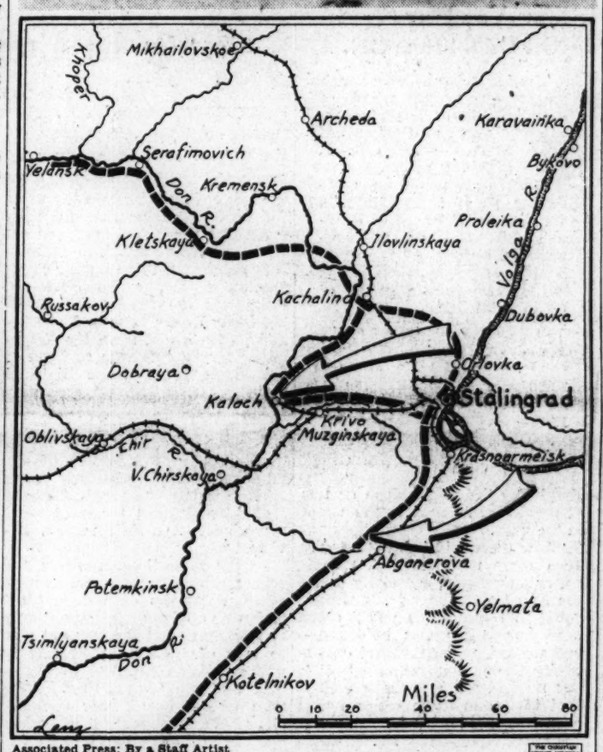

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

The Epic of Stalingrad

Upper: Two Russian women, carrying blankets and pillows, leave a bomb shelter in Stalingrad after German bombers end an attack on the area. Lower: White arrows indicate two points at which the Russians have effected a break through in the German lines, cutting two key railroad lines to Nazi forces at Stalingrad. Present and past line of battle is shown by a broken line.

British salvage aircraft, tanks and munitions in rout of Axis from North Africa.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCE, Libya, Nov. 23—The speed, and even disorder, with which the Germans have been retreating before the British Eighth Army is disclosed in the strange story of the Nazi equipment we are finding strewn around us.

The main activities of the Nazi rear guards have not been to engage the advance units of Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces.

They have been sowing mines which can only impede but not obstruct our advance.

Yet in other respects, the Germans seem surprisingly negligent.

At Martuba airdromes they left a total of 40 serviceable aircraft, including about a dozen Messerschmidt 109 fighters, and two new gliders. They had not mined the landing ground or destroyed the gasoline.

Available Time Not Used

Although there was plenty of time for complete systematic evacuation along the road between Martuba and Slonta, retreating Axis forces left a large amount of recoverable equipment, including 165 motor vehicles, among them 28 tanks, including 11 Mark-3s and 17 Mark-13s, three Italian armored cars, and three mobile 150-millimeter and seven 88-millimeter guns.

The condition of the above equipment varies. Some pieces are bombed, others overturned in ditches, still others deliberately fired by the enemy. Additionally, ammunition of every caliber is strewn about, and the entire countryside is cluttered with personal belongings of rank-and-file soldiers—letters, clothing, food utensils, and other items.

The threat of the mines has been largely met by the British sappers, who go ahead of all other forces. Yet some remain from the terrific number originally laid to plague the unwary or unfortunate.

The Germans have developed an uncanny system of laying their mines not indiscriminately but at those calculated points on curves or widened stretches where unsuspecting drivers are the likeliest to leave the center of the well-frequented asphalt.

High-Powered Land Mines

Some of these mines, so-called teremine, are of dimensions and explosive power far exceeding anything used previously.

There are additionally many varieties of smaller anti-personnel mines and booby traps. Their casualties cause suffering and bitterness, but they do not seriously affect the issue of the campaign.

Meanwhile, in all this advance of more than 200 miles, General Montgomery's army has been battling its way through mud, and rain such as few armies anywhere have contended with—least of all in this proverbially arid North Africa.

Old troopers inured to the dusty dryness of the desert, who first revelled in the welcome change of "some rain," now long for the sun-drenched desert as constant downpours soak through their tents, mire down their vehicles and curtail supporting RAF activity by transforming airdromes into bogs.

Mud Delayed Advance

For many miles beyond Martuba there was no active resistance. Only thick, heavy, yellow mud delayed the progress of armored cars, tanks, and supply echelons alike. The country gradually grew greener until advancing echelons reached farming country—an area of extensive Italian colonization where colonists brought mostly

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Russians time onslaught to catch Nazi armies between jaws of two-front war.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Momentous changes in the whole balance of the war in North Africa are foreshadowed by reports given out both by Vichy and Dakar that French West Africa had placed itself under the orders of Admiral Jean Darlan.

Russia has opened a late fall counteroffensive and driven forward some 45 miles westward of Stalingrad.

Coming at a moment when Marshal Rommel is trying desperatey to maintain a hold in North Africa, the Allies are gaining the benefit of a unified strategy and the long-desired two-front war, with both fronts simultaneously active.

Taking advantage of a lightly held German line—presumably due to preparations for withdrawal to a winter defense line in the rear—the Russians three days ago opened with a terrific barrage against the German lines for an hour. They then broke through with but little resistance at two points, respectively 18 and 13 miles wide, the former reaching Kaach, 45 miles from Stalingrad, the latter clearing the railway south of Stalingrad at Abganerova.

Some 15,000 Germans were said to have been killed and 13,000 captured.

Seven infantry and two tank divisions were routed. The two strategic railroads serving the German forces east of the Don were cut.

In North Africa, where General Eisenhower places the number of Allied killed, wounded, and missing during the initial landings in North Africa at 1,910, there is much interest in the whereabout of Marshal Rommel himself. The Germans have given out that he is in Tunisia, organizing resistance behind the Allied lines. The Allies are skeptical of this information.

The Germans undoubtedly are penetrating into Tunisia, presumably from Tripoli, and some evidently are being landed to reinforce the surrounded forces in the cities of Bizerte and Tunis. Although no decisive Allied moves were reported during the day, either in Tunisia or toward El Agheila in Libya, the pressure was being maintained, not only by ground troops but by the air forces. The latter bombed Tripoli for a third time in two days, destroying the harbor mole and some shipping and otherwise disorganizing any plans the Nazis may have prepared for a North African Dunkirk.

In the Solomons, General MacArthur's men continue to press home their attacks against the Japanese trapped on a corridor of the beach between Buna and Gona. The Japanese appear to be making a stout defense and to be attempting to reinforce their men.

One Japanese destroyer was sunk by Allied bombers in the attempt. This was balanced by the United States Navy announcement that one more United States destroyer was lost in the Solomons battle of Nov. 13-15. The Japanese, therefore, have lost altogether 28 vessels since Nov. 13, the United States 10.

BULLETINS

U. S. Reaches Agreement With Martinique, Hull Says

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—The United States has reached a satisfactory agreement with Martinique, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today, as a result of which there is not likely to be any necessity for American occupation of the French Caribbean possession. The new agreement, he said, covered all French possessions in the Western Hemisphere, including French Guiana.

Senate Shelves Poll Tax Legislation

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Senate shelved today legislation to ban the collection of poll taxes as a requirement for voting in Federal elections. The action followed defeat of a motion to end a filibuster through limit on debate.

Anti-Hoarding Regulations Threatened

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—Overbuying of food products by householders fearful of future rationing programs may force the government into adopting antihoarding regulations an official disclosed today.

Britain Trebled '42 Heavy Bomber Output

London, Nov. 23 (AP)—Col. J. J. Llewellin, retiring Minister of Aircraft Production, disclosed that Britain trebled her heavy bomber output in 1942, and "for every 100 tons of aircraft produced in September we produced 110 tons in October."

15 More Netherlanders Executed at Arnhem

London, Nov. 23 (AP)—The German Radio said that 15 more Netherlanders have been executed at Arnheim for sabotage against Nazi occupation forces.

Fourth Great Lakes-Built Sub Is Launched

Manitowoc, Wis., Nov. 23 (AP)—The fourth submarine built on the Great Lakes since war began slid sidewise into the Manitowoc River yesterday, named the Puffer.

Tobin Protests Efforts to Stay Rationing

Protesting against the effort of Midwestern Senators to have nationwide gasoline rationing postponed, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today wired members of the Massachusetts delegation to Congress that such postponement would deprive Eastern Coast homes of fuel oil "desperately needed." . . . "Our plight in New England is already so bad that after close study I cannot see how any home can secure more than 60 per cent of the fuel oil used last year," he said.

Do Not Black Out Headlights Until Ordered

Massachusetts car owners were warned not to black out any part of their automobile headlights until the effective date of the executive order by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is announced. The warning was given by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Under regulations of the First Service Command, effective Nov. 30, the upper half of headlights on all cars operated in east coast communities must be obscured by paint, tape or other opaque material. Mr. Goodwin said that a car operated with its headlamps partially blacked out before the Governor's executive order is issued will be illegally on the highways.

Sweeping Inquiry Into War Frauds Starts

War frauds on a nation-wide scale involving abuses on priorities faced a lengthy investigation by the Federal Grand Jury today with the start of a sweeping inquiry at the Boston Federal Building. Boston was chosen for the investigation because it was said to be the center of this alleged activity, according to Edmond J. Ford, Special Assistant United States Attorney General and chief of the regional office of the antitrust division of the United States Department of Justice. About 40 witnesses have been summoned.

Big Bombing Test in Boston Shows City Ready for Real Raid

While "fires" still blazed in Hyde Park homes, and "rubble" still cluttered the streets of Charlestown, civilian defense officials added up the lessons from yesterday's token "bombing" and decided Boston is ready for nuisance raids.

In the first thorough test of Boston's year-old civilian defense organization, Nazi "bombers" operating from a "carrier" off shore "dropped" approximately 40 tons of high explosives and 1,500 incendiary bombs, "killing" 23 and "injuring" 260 persons.

Detailed study of "incident sheets," containing actual reports of damage as reported by air raid wardens, showed the proportions of the raid to have been that of a token bombing.

Presented with such a raid in actual fact, the Hub could mobilize first aid, fire-fighting apparatus, ambulance corps, police and other rescue squads, getting them on the spot with adequate equipment in reasonable time, civilian defense officials agreed.

The raid lasted from 3 p. m. to 3:15 p. m., but 20,000 to 30,000 air raid precautions workers, including high school children who played "casualties," remained on the job until 4:30 handling more than 130 "incidents."

By actual count from wardens' reports, there were 94 locations "struck" by high explosives, many of them suffering only a single "hit." A good estimate of the total number of "H. E.s" would be 150. Thirty-two incendiary bomb "incidents" occurred, each involving a "cluster" of the two-pound fire bombs.

Fewer than 50 modern bombers could easily have carried this number of bombs, each plane being small enough to take off and land on one sea-borne airplane carrier.

Boston's response to its miniature "blitz" was a dramatic sight. Fire engines roared through the streets. Ambulances carried high school boys and girls fully bandaged, into hospitals for "treatment" Auxiliary police roped off areas containing the menacing "UBX": unexploded bomb. Poison gas was detected, and homes in the area "evacuated."

Public participation was especially good during the 15 minutes the test applied generally, defense officials said. In downtown Boston and other commercial districts, however, many hundreds of pedestrians were caught on the streets and forced to stand in doorways, an extremely dangerous spot in an air raid. The explanation was that after a year of experience with civilian defense, the Boston Committee on Public Safety had still not made provision to open up its shelters should a raid occur at a time when they would normally be locked.

Wardens found that high school children took their assignment as "casualties" rather seriously. One boy at the South Boston High School resolutely shook his head and refused to answer all questions, meanwhile pointing to his identification tag. The tag disclosed he was "unconscious."

Nazi bombardiers were credited with rather good marksmanship, as T Wharf, North Station, a Boston Edison Company transformer station, several bridges and a number of elevated railway terminals were blasted with "H. E.s." Near misses were scored on the Custom House Tower and Sumner Tunnel.

As a whole, Boston escaped rather lightly as far as incendiary bombs were concerned, but Hyde Park was "set ablaze" with seven different "showers" of the fire bombs. The Navy Yard had several score of these "bombs" to handle.

There were in all, 68 fires, 74 street craters, 63 breaks in the water main, 39 sewer breaks, and 55 instances of leaking gas. Electric light wires came down in 20 places, and telephone communication was broken at 28 different spots.

Charlestown and South Boston were especially hard hit by high explosives, suffering 61 and 60 "casualties," respectively. Medical assistance from Roxbury was summoned by the South Boston High School when a row of buildings across the street collapsed, trapping scores of persons and giving South Boston more of a problem than it could handle alone.

Cripps Out of War Cabinet In Surprise British Shake-Up

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 23—Departure of Sir Stafford Cripps from the inner British War Cabinet is outstanding among several new political changes announced here over the week end—to the complete surprise of the British public.

Sir Stafford is demoted from the office of Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons to Minister of Aircraft Production.

He relinquishes a place in the War Cabinet which is now taken by Mr. Herbert Morrison, who already holds offices of Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security.

Thus the independent and individualistic Left Winger, Sir Stafford, is replaced by the staunch party man of the Labor movement—Mr. Morrison. The Labor Party gains in solidarity even if it does not gain in numbers in the inner War Cabinet. This still includes four Conservatives, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Lord President of the Council, Sir John Anderson and Minister of Production Count Oliver Lyttelton. Against this there are three Laborites, Mr. Morrison, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin and Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee.

Eden Leader of Commons

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will henceworth take Sir Stafford's role of Leader of Commons, helping lessen the burden of Parliament's sessions on Mr. Churchill.

Lord Cranborne, who has been Secretary for Colonies, assumes the nondepartmental post of Lord Privy Seal and remains leader of the House of Lords.

Another Conservative, Col. Oliver Stanley, succeeds Lord Cranborne as Colonial Secretary.

Col. J. J. Llewellin, ousted from the Ministry of Aircraft Production by Sir Stafford, is to fill a new post in Washington as resident British Minister. His goal will be still closer collaboration in Anglo-American production questions.

Demotion of a man of Sir Stafford's caliber and of his special associations such as his ambassadorship at Moscow, his famous mission to India, and above all his standing as a trusted and forceful spokesman of forward-looking thought in Great Britain, inevi-

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$25,000 Top No Worry to Mrs. Roosevelt, But Look at "Extras" White House Gets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today denied authorship of the $25,000 limit on salaries, but said she found in Britain that "practically no one has over $21,000 after everything has been taken out."

The President's wife said she didn't know how the $25,000 limit in this country will work and insisted she never heard of it "until I read about it in the papers."

The White House, it was pointed out, will not have to make the same sacrifices as private citizens since much of its running is paid for out of Government appropriations.

The last independent offices appropriation bill made the following provisions for the White House: for stationery, telegrams, telephones, furniture, automobiles, and miscellaneous items to be spent at the discretion of the President, $50,000; for printing and binding, $2,700; for traveling expenses, and official entertainment expenses of the President, $30,000; for care, maintenance, repair and alteration of the executive mansion, $145,000.

All these items are in addition to the President's regular salary of $75,000. None of the White House secretaries nor employees of the mansion have to be paid out of this salary.

Russian Advance:

50-Mile Gain Made, Nazi Supply Lines Cut

A formidable Russian Army force of infantry, tanks, and guns pursued broken German divisions through the mine fields and fortifications on the frosty steppes northwest and southwest of Stalin-

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War News

The world's day has become primarily a military day. Much of the news which we have summarized in "The World's Day" column at the top left of this page, now belongs more properly in the War Editor's daily survey which customarily leads the paper in column eight at the right.

Therefore "The World's Day" column for the present gives way to a shorter column of late bulletins. Non-military news will continue to be given generous space on the front page. And for the war itself, readers are turned over to the War Editor who surveys all the sources of the day's military news and brings them into sharp, expert focus for the reader who wishes to see them in perspective and learn their meaning.

Weather Predictions

SNOW | WARMER | COOL | COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Food Ordered by Television From Community Kitchens Declared on the Way

Chemical Research Expert Envisions the Future World

Individual kitchens in metropolitan homes will be obsolete, as food is ordered by television and arrives, vacuum-sealed, in pneumatic tubes from community kitchens.

Drudgery in house-cleaning will be obsolete, as furniture, walls, and draperies will be cleaned with magnet-like apparatus drawing off dust and dirt.

And, of course, a crash-proof family plane will rest in every yard.

These and other facets of the postwar world are forecast not by utopian dreamers but by dollars-and-cents industrial leaders who believe such refinements and improvements are not only possible but economically justified in the predictable future as a result of war-induced pressure on chemical and pyhsical research.

Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, Director of the Central Research Department of Monsanto Chemical Company, whose nation-wide network includes vast works in New England, recently summarized what's in store. His talk, before sales executives, gained added importance in view of the secrecy imposed by military restrictions on most research in college, government, and industrial laboratories.

Studies Recounted

Rapid strides were recounted since the relatively minor role of chemistry in the last war. In the last 20 years, chemistry has made America "research conscious," Dr. Thomas observed.

"Fifty years ago," he said, "a company that spent one per cent on research was considered a bit unorthodox, and even just prior to World War II all other industries spent only two tenths of one per cent of total sales dollar on research, while the chemical industry spent 16 to 17 times as much.

"Certainly if an old-time executive of 50 years ago," Dr. Thomas continued, "had been told of an industry taking 25 to 35 cents from its stockholder's dollar and permitting chemists to play with it, he would have regarded it as nothing short of lunacy. Yet this policy has been fully justified."

Under the "Technological High Command," set up by President Roosevelt in the spring of 1940 as the Office of Scientific Research and Development, industry leaning heavily on chemistry is winning the war and will win the peace, Dr. Thomas believes.

Referring to rubber as a major field of progress, he recalled that it took 50 years for natural rubber to hit a rate of 600,000 pounds annually. In less than two years, 1,106,000 pounds in synthetic rubber will be produced, by January, 1944, he disclosed.

After the war "chemical elastomers to fit specific needs," he pointed out, "will capture a great many markets in which the natural product formerly enjoyed an unchallenged monopoly."

Invaded Field

In metals, old-line steel companies as well as chemical companies have invaded the field of light metals, such as aluminum and magnesium. By 1944, aluminum production is to increase seven times the prewar rate—enough to build in one year three times the number of all passenger railroad cars now running.

Magnesium production already has increased 100 times since 1939. Lighter and stronger alloy steels also have increased, all pointing to postwar refinements in ways of living.

In textiles, tomorrow will see fabrics "waterproof, fireproof, and verminproof," a rapid stride since the day 50 years ago when textiles came only from natural products.

Today, the "Caterpillar Club" of those saved by parachute ought to change its name to give credit to current nonsilk 'chutes made of nylon and other synthetics, Dr. Thomas suggested.

Symbolic of the advance in detergents, the bar of soap carried by a bluejacket will lather almost as well in salt water as in a spring freshet.

The field of transportation envisions autos which are faster, lighter, more comfortable, and more economical than those of today. Octane, as a key to performance, is a household word, taken from the laboratories. Cars of the future will operate on 150 octane, as compared with 65 rating of 1920 and the current rating of 100 or more for aviation fuel. What difference in octane can mean was illustrated by showing that a clipper with a cruising radius of 2,400 miles on 100 octane will cruise but 1,600 miles on 73.

Glass Substitute

Typical of the advance in plastics is the "substitute for glass which will not glare or reflect, fog on a damp day or night, and which is flexible and crystal clear," Dr. Thomas predicted. "It will pass light in one direction and not in another. It will be a good insulator of heat and cold."

So vast is the plastics front that "the childhood game of 'animal, vegetable or mineral' will be revised to include the word 'plastic.'" Tool-making, heretofore a field for metals alone, is being invaded by plastics; likewise the building trades, aviation, and motorcars.

Advances in farm chemurgy continue. No longer must life preservers depend upon kapok, cut off now by Japanese conquest. Milkweed floss, six times the buoyancy of cork, is being harvested from 50,000 acres in northern Michigan. Three pounds of it will keep a man afloat for 100 hours.

A chief source of synthetic rubber's butadiene can come from the farm, in the form of butylene glycol.

In general, farm production will be stepped up by increased machinery and more powerful fertilizers, Dr. Thomas declared.

Food is being concentrated, enriched, dehydrated, pre-cooked, quick-frozen, and even made synthetically. Four gallons of milk now fit in a three-pound paper bag; 27,000,000 pounds of potatoes can be dehydrated to 3,000,000 pounds; a soldier gets three big meals out of a two-pound package.

Postwar habits may change, if the housewife, who got a taste of high income in war industries, insists that invention keep step with her taste, Dr. Thomas said. Depicting the pneumatic system to serve meals piping hot that will keep for days in vacuum packages, Dr. Thomas said it was "highly possible" that individual kitchens will become a thing of the past.

Chair Dusting

The "arm-chair" dusting will be done by "precipitating dust with a high electrostatic field, much the same as we collect dust with Cottrell precipitators today."

Dr. Thomas cheered his audience by saying that convention speeches of the future can be listened to in the comfort of home, as a national salesmanager sets a television time, rather than a geographical place, for the convention.

Even odor will be mastered, as sound has been. Just as sound can be transmitted as a radio wave, a pine forest's odor may yet be transported via radio wave.

Touch, the other sense yet to be duplicated, should prove easy in the laboratory, Dr. Thomas declared, saying it was only a matter of arrangement of electric charges.

Flower fanciers alreay know that they can develop dahlias as large as dinner plates by treating them with colchicine, Dr. Thomas recalled; cut flowers given on a wedding anniversary can be rooted simply by "adding a drop or two of indole acetic acid to the water in the vase.

"Now the world is bursting with even more undreamed-of technical developments, especially under the impetus of the war. If we are going to rebuild this world along new lines after this holocaust—and we have a magnificent opportunity to make a fresh start—it is our responsibility to make certain that this time these technological advances are used to raise our happiness quotient," Dr. Thomas said.

"We must make sure that the fruits of our productive genius and of free enterprise will not disturb the social balances among Americans and also among all the peoples of the entire world. Only in this way can we insure the winning of the peace, after we win, as we shall, the war."

By a Staff Photographer

'This is the Army, Mr. Jones . . .'

Members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps have invaded the Men's City Club in Boston. They arrived today to take up duties in the area, the nature of which is a military secret. Left to right are Auxiliaries Marjorie Junod of Detroit, Mich., Marian McKee of Fort Worth, Texas, and Isla Chandler of Miami, Fla. They added their duffel bags to the growing mountain of luggage that piled up in the hallway.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	242⅔
1,500 gals	182
1,000 gals	121⅓
500 gals	61

Maine Liquor Board Seeks Help in Enforcing the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 23—Certain official sources in the State government have been concerned over possible loss of revenue from the sale of liquor through the State Liquor Commission as a result of increasing "dry" sentiment reflected in recent referendum reports. Now comes the State Liquor Commission report, which obviously recognizes the need for improving State liquor laws and regulations, with a call upon the Legislature for "a complete revision of the liquor laws of the State of Maine." Such a revision, clarifying the laws, putting some "teeth" into enforcement and removing certain ambiguities that now exist to further muddle the problem of enforcement would, according to the annual report, "be perhaps the greatest assistance the Legislature can give to the Enforcement Division."

At the same time, however, the report emphasizes the present inadequacy of its enforcement division by calling attention not only to ambiguities of the law but also to lack of sufficient personnel to police existing laws.

The situation is not new. Chairmen of previous liquor commissions have referred to it whenever enforcement has fallen under criticism. Very little, however, has been done about it although the enforcement division has been increased by addition of a Director of Enforcement, one inspector, an auditor and a stenographer. Actually, however, the Enforcement Division is so undermanned that the State Liquor Commission has to admit that "taking into consideration the number of licensees of the Liquor Commission, the vast area of the State and the limited number as well as the varied duties of the inspectors, it is obvious that the enforcement division cannot alone cope with all of the many illegalities relating to liquor laws."

Accordingly the Liquor Commission is again asking for something it has not always received—a greater degree of co-operation from other law enforcement agencies. Unfortunately in some instances local enforcement authorities, aware the liquor commission has an inspection division of its own, have been reluctant to do much about enforcement of liquor laws. Therefore once more the Commission says: "When all local law enforcement agencies accept the fact that liquor laws must be enforced, the problem of liquor control will be reduced substantially."

Within the limits of its powers and staff the enforcement division has been active and, according to the report, in addition to the regular hearings before the Commission for violations, there have been 97 municipal court convictions for violations of liquor laws.

Further indicating the position of State officials with regard to revenue was the mailing of questionnaires, this week, to a cross section of the State's citizenry. While referendum returns furnished an idea of how the people are beginning to feel about liquor, the Commission has polled citizens to ask among other things, whether the present liquor laws have stopped bootlegging, whether stores are obeying the law, whether drinking has increased or decreased, whether sales have adversely affected morale, whether the citizen feels there are too many beer parlors.

Overbuying of Fuel Oil Found

Continued from Page 1

in and talked things over with us and seen that there was nothing to be done. Most of them have been pretty nice about it." One householder, who the board said lived in a house large enough to be termed a mansion, was cut to less than 50 per cent of his last year's gallonage. He has not complained, they said, but has assured them he could get along somehow.

Eldon C. Shoup, regional rationing executive at the Office of Price Administration in Boston, remarked today, "The rations are disappointing to vast numbers of people, that is clear. They have hoped that somehow, in some way, the ration given them wouldn't be as low as was predicted.

"The best advice we can give people everywhere in New England now is: Practice every possible means of conservation—shut up rooms, put on weather stripping, insulate, burn coal in your fireplaces—and, if at all possible, convert your central heating system from oil to coal."

OPA Policy

He assured fuel-oil users that OPA's policy is now, as it has been all along, to cut everywhere else before touching the basic value of the oil coupons.

"This will be done only as a last resort," he declared, "and we will cut down everywhere else first—gasoline for automobiles, and on industrial petroleum—and we are now beginning an extremely vigorous campaign to get industries and commercial concerns to convert to coal heat."

He said that the present supply outlook is so extremely bad that instructions have had to be given out to boards all over this region to be very "stingy" in their handling of all petroleum rations.

Shipments of coal into New England by rail decreased during the week ended Nov. 14 by 524 cars as compared with the previous seven days, but exceeded the comparable week in 1941 by 1,616 cars, according to report of the Office of Solid Fuels Co-ordinator.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Appalachian Mountain Club Lecture with colored motion pictures, "Through the Grand Canyon in a Foldboat," by Alexander G. Grant, Jr., at the Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 688 Commonwealth Ave., at 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Tuesday

A talk on "French Rooms," by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Dean James Landis, national OCD director, and Irving Berlin will be guests at the luncheon of the Advertising Club in the Hotel Statler at 12:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

New Bedford Mill Owners Ask Board Aid

Rivalry between labor unions, reaching its New England peak of the moment at New Bedford, Mass., has caused nine cotton mills to appeal to the National Labor Relations Board to find a way out of the inter-union dispute.

This is only the tenth time in the past few years during which the opportunity has been open that an employer has filed a petition with the Labor Board in New England. Meanwhile, about 1,300 labor unions have filed their own petitions for elections on the question of a collective bargaining agency.

The flurry at New Bedford is caused by a clash between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The A. F. of L. has a three-year-old agreement with the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Associaton covering the nine mills.

Mills Employ Thousands

These employ between 11,000 and 12,000 workers. In addition, the Teamsters' Union of the A. F. of L. has a contract embracing the warehouse and yard workers. The agreements are running out.

The C. I. O. now claims a majority of the workers in each of the mills, and asks the employers to bargain with it instead of the A. F. of L.

Caught between the claims of the two labor organizations, the Cotton Manufacturers' Association has asked the Labor Board to resolve the difficulty.

If convinced that the C. I. O. position is justified, the Labor Board is expected to order a single election or a number of elections to see which side actually represents the majority.

While in this case the C. I. O. pressed in on territory held by its rival, in two mills elsewhere the A. F. of L. is seeking to dislodge the C. I. O.

A. F. of L. Challenges

The A. F. of L. is challenging the C. I. O. in the Wood and Ayer Mills of the American Woolen Company at Lawrence, Mass., where the C. I. O. has had contracts since 1937. These contracts are about to expire, and the A. F. of L. has filed petitions for elections.

Both groups will contest Dec. 1 in an election at the Shawsheen Mill at North Andover, Mass. Neither has previously been established there. The mill is a woolen mill employing 2,200 persons.

"There is keenness of competition between the two sides, but no threatened stoppages of work," commented Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB, today.

"Unions are not trying to put employers in an impossible situation, but are following the more reasonable course of resort to the orderly processes of elections under the National Labor Relations Act."

Defense Efforts To Get Honors

"A" certificates to Massachusetts firms for civilian defense efforts—duplicating locally somewhat the natonal "E" awards—are to be given by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham announces.

Bay State factories, railroads, department stores, hotels, theaters, and apartment houses and other organizations employing not less than 100 people, best prepared in civilian defense, will be eligible for the awards. Certificates, which, General Needham said, would be issued "sparingly," will be given upon the recommendations of industrial protection officers or chief air-raid wardens in the communities.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW WARMER COOL COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island: Not so cold tonight.

Massachusetts: Warmer tonight; rain in extreme western portion beginning late tonight.

Connecticut: Warmer tonight with rain beginning after midnight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:49 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Tuesday, 12:59 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 5:46 p. m.

Group of Senators to Inspect N. E. Military Establishments

War Activities in New England

Senators to Tour N. E. Posts—A U. S. Senate Military Affairs subcommittee investigating military establishments is to leave Washington tomorrow to inspect posts in New England.

Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, Chairman, announced he would be accompanied by Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon and Senator Monrad C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, and Colonels Walter P. O'Brien and Fred W. Rankin of the War Department.

The itinerary as announced by Senator Chandler is:

Nov. 25 — Headquarters, First Service Command, Boston; Boston Port of Embarkation; Boston Harbor Defenses, and Watertown Arsenal.

Nov. 26 — Springfield (Mass.) Arsenal.

Nov. 27—Camp Edwards, Mass.

Nov. 28—Fort Devens, Mass.

Nov. 29—North Atlantic wing of Air Transport Command, Presque Isle, Maine.

Edwards Tests Division — Three days of tests of training and sports at Camp Edwards begin today for the 36th Division. Among the 74 events lined up for the various infantry, field artillery, communications, chemical warfare, quartermaster, and other units are:

Running blitz course; minefield construction; assault boat race; decontamination of shell hole and vehicle; close-order drill, and problems with guns and cannon of .30, .50, 37-mm, 81-mm, and 105-mm caliber.

"Special Ship" Launched — Down the ways at Boston's Navy Yard this morning went a "special ship," sponsored by Miss Mildred Leydon, daughter of James J. Leydon, civilian employee who won a lottery among war-bond purchasers at the yard. Mr. Leydon served in the Canadian Army in the last war and was wounded in action; he has a son now serving in the U. S. Army in Australia.

Another "E" Winner—Six divisions of the Uxbridge Worsted Company, large producers of textiles for the Army and Navy, today received the Army-Navy Production Award.

Destroyer Added by Bath—U. S. S. Terry, a destroyer sponsored by Mrs. Charles Nagel, Jr., grand-niece of the late Commander Edward Terry of Civil War fame, hit the water yesterday in launching ceremonies at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine.

"Post Artist" at Edwards—Private Pezzati of Dorchester, is earning the title of "Post Artist" at Camp Edwards. Busy on preliminary work for a large mural in the Service Club, the artist who was inducted last Oct. 22, is studying anti-aircraft to help in his mural design. Private Pezzati is a product of Boston schools and traveled widely in Europe and South America, becoming a student of Charles Hopkinton, portrait painter in Boston.

Christian Endeavor Expands—The World's Christian Endeavor Union announces organization of the united Service Men's Christain League, jointly sponsored with other Protestant agencies—Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, and the International Council of Religious Education.

New Off-Duty Center—The Bay State Club on Boston Common was dedicated yesterday as the newest off-duty center for servicemen in this area, sponsored by the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

Adjoining the Buddies Club, the new structure was built with contributions of more than 100 business firms and 20 labor groups. Facilities include: lounge, library, writing and game room, large reception room, public-address system for paging, and long-distance telephone service.

Guard 'Mobilized'—In a surprise test at 2 a. m. yesterday the First Motor Squadron of the State Guard was summoned to rout "paratroop saboteurs" from an estate in Dedham. Impersonated by the headquarters company of the Guard, the "enemy" finally yielded after outposts were silenced in jungle-like warfare and the Squadron pressed home its attack.

Other Guard exercises included maneuvers to protect a mythical munitions plant in Middlesex Fells.

Generous Alien Volunteers—Steven J. Avyan, a citizen of France and an Armenian by birth, was inducted on Nov. 18 as a private in the United States Army. He came to the United States in 1938, after having served 15 years in the French Army, rising to the rank of lieutenant. He settled in Waterbury, Conn., where he became active in civic affairs.

Recently, in donating for the third time a week's pay ($55.62) to the United States "to show my gratitude to my adopted country," Mr. Avyan received a letter of thanks from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Avyan roomed at the central Y. M. C. A. and worked for the Bristol Company.

Grand Duchess of Luxemburg To Pay Boston Official Visit

The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg arrives in Boston this afternoon on her first official visit to New England since the royal family of the tiny principality fled before the German invasion in June of 1940.

The Grand Duchess and her official party, including Pierre Dupong, her Prime Minister, and Madame Hugues Le Gallais, wife of the Minister of Luxemburg, are being met at the Back Bay Station by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and a delegation representing the Governor, and escorted to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel under a heavy guard of secret service agents and special police.

The first formal bows of Boston society over the royal hand will be made tonight at a State dinner in honor of the Grand Duchess given by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.

Tomorrow, the Grand Duchess will visit the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, returning to attend a luncheon in her honor by Mayor Tobin at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Trip to Navy Yard

After a trip to the Navy Yard in the afternoon, the Grand Duchess and her party will return to the Hotel and present plans schedule their departure from the city at 6 p. m. to return to New York and later to Montreal.

A select group of guests will meet the Grand Duchess tonight, but in accordance with a rule previously adopted by the Governor when entertaining royalty, the names of those invited will not be given out in advance.

In 1939, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg celebrated the 100th anniversary of its independence, and on June 9 one year later, the Grand Duchess Charlotte, after 21 years on the throne, fled to Portugal with her family, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma, her consort, and their six children, Prince Jean, Prince Charles, and Princesses Elizabeth, Marie-Adelaide, Marie-Gabrielle and Alix.

Some members of her party were transported to the United States aboard the U. S. Cruiser Trenton, the Grand Duchess arriving later by Clipper. The royal family now lives in Montreal.

Struck Against the Reich

The Grand Duchess Charlotte will be honored in Boston not only as an exiled monarch, but as the symbol of a people who though small in number have proved themselves mighty in spirit and in courage.

The little Duchy of 300,000 recently won the admiration of a world when, with little to gain and much to lose, it called a general strike against the incorporation of the Duchy into the Third Reich.

This is said to be the first general strike in any of the German-occupied territories, and temporarily tied up the big steel works there, said to be one of the 10 largest in the world.

Magnificent as was this gesture on the part of a proud people, it availed them little except in spirit, for the leading miners and steelworkers accused by the Germans of starting the affair were quickly executed.

Following the incorporation of the Duchy into the Third Reich in September, the Germans were said to have forced more than 6,000 men of Luxemburg into the German Army, and to have deported 10,000 others since the invasion.

Invited by Governor

The Duchess, who now makes her headquarters in Montreal, comes to Massachusetts at the special invitation of the Governor on her first official visit to any State since arrival in this country and her formal call at the White House in Washington in February, 1941.

At a press conference this morning, Hugues Le Gallais, Minister of Luxemburg to the United States, who preceded the royal party, told of the tragic plight of the tiny Duchy under Nazi domination and of its plucky resistance to the conquerer.

He said that Luxemburg families are now being deported into Poland at the rate of anywhere from 50 to 100 a day, to be replaced by Germans from Transylvania and Tirol. This deportation is due to the fact that the German authorities in control do not consider that the people of Luxemburg have the proper Nazi spirit.

Refused to Change Name

That this spirit has been an uncomfortable thorn in the side of the occupation forces has been evident many times, with reprisals on the part of the Germans banning the national Luxemburg dialect and ordering that all natives Germanize their names.

An effort of the Germans to find the country German in origin by means of a national poll was frustrated when the people in direct defiance of the authorities refused to designate themselves as other than Luxemburgers.

In spite of the Nazi whip, the doughty people of this midget principality continue to express their independence and are even now managing to effect a slow-down in the steel industry which has helped to impede production for the Nazi war machine.

Bringing the Future Into the Present

By a Staff Artist

Chemist, Modern Wizard, Conjures World of Synthetics

The Chemist's test tubes are giving off synthetic rubber, developing television, heightening fuel power for autos and planes, and even allowing dahlias to reach dinner-plate size.

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Via Connecting Airline to New York
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AMERICA MUST RULE THE AIR . . . YOUR WAR BONDS BUY WAR PLANES
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Big War Plants Training Men 'Behind Guns'

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Having converted and streamlined and energized its facilities to produce war goods on a scale that dwarfs all early predictions, the automobile industry for some time has been turning out trained maintenance men, technicians to keep those goods in operating order, on the same mass-production scale.

For every four fighting men there must be six maintenance men, or technicians. A party of newspaper men was given an opportunity the other day to see what one unit in this industry, the General Motors Corporation, is doing to help supply technicians. We spent three days touring Michigan and Indiana, visiting training schools, mostly in connection with or actually part of the producing factories.

We saw tanks and guns and airplane motors in the making. We saw them tested, torn down, rebuilt, tested again, and shipped off to North Africa and Iceland and Australia. Then we saw classrooms and laboratories and benches where the cream of the Army and Navy mechanical enlisted personnel is trained in streamlined fashion to go into the field and see that those tanks and guns and motors are kept running.

The Army and Navy Ordnance Departments also maintain technical schools, but they admit they can't do the whole job, or do in many cases the particular kind of job the producing plants are capable of doing in this training business. Most of the big automobile concerns which contributed to the total production of $537,090,000 worth of war goods in August, an increase of 126 per cent over last February, maintain schools of this kind. General Motors has 16 of them and is training instructors and technicians at the rate of hundreds a week, according to C. L. McCuen, Vice-President in charge of engineering.

Specialized Training

The training period ranges from 10 days to 11 weeks, depending on the complexity of the mechanism involved and the type of work which trainees will be called on to perform, and also on the amount of specialized training they have had before entering the school. It takes longer, for instance, to train a man to take down and rebuild one of the massive, complicated Pratt & Whitney or Allison airplane engines, than to take apart and put together a small machine gun.

If any of our party had questioned whether the training periods were long enough, we were convinced of the adequacy of the program when we saw at the Oldsmobile Gun School at Lansing, Mich., a blindfolded Army sergeant dissemble and reassemble a machine gun in a little over five minutes. It usually takes up to 15 minutes "unblindfolded," we were told. This trainee had been at the school six days. In civilian life he had driven a bus.

There is no attempt to make all-purpose master mechanics of these men. They are trained to do one thing, and do it well. When they leave they know not only what makes a machine gun operate but what causes it to not operate. They may know only that, but they know it thoroughly.

At Flint, Mich., at the Buick Aircraft Engine School, trainees learn how to overhaul, not all engines, not all airplane engines, but just the Pratt & Whitney engine. In a streamlined 11-weeks course they are taught, an instructor said, to make a Pratt & Whitney engine "do everything but sing."

Know All About Cannon

At the Pontiac Anti-Aircraft Gun School, technicians learn all there is to know about the Oerlikon rapid-fire cannon, and the Bofors cannon. We aren't, by the way, allowed to tell in these stories the caliber of metric measurements of these guns, though the facts about them are well known.

Incidentally, while the trip was intended as a preview of the training program, it gave us a glimpse of current war goods manufacturing operations, and we were impressed by the obviously tremendous rate of flow of these weapons. We aren't allowed to tell much of what we saw in this respect, but it probably is safe to mention that we did see what is in some respects a new weapon, at least a vast improvement over an old one. Its users, it is believed, will have big advantages over the enemy.

At the General Motors Institute, at Flint, a permanent full-time technical college now converted almost entirely to the training of war goods technicians, we saw what they mean when they tell us that in this work more than 90 per cent of the 144 hours of study is in the laboratory. The "laboratories" are full of "live" engines, from little gasoline power plants to huge marine diesel engines. Here, when technicians learn how to install tank engines, they don't do it on paper. They install engines in a tank. Imagine a full-sized tank as classroom equipment.

Allison Plant Visited

The Chevrolet Aircraft Engine School in Detroit, when it reaches capacity in December, will be one of the largest in volume of graduates in the General Motors system. It was interesting to learn that practically all the instructors—and, mind you, they are teaching now about the intracacies of a radial, air-cooled airplane engine—were former field service representatives of the Chevrolet Motor Company.

At Indianapolis, Ind., we visited a plant which makes the enormous Allison liquid-cooled airplane engines and the school where technicians are taught how to tear down and rebuild these engines. The Allison engine is used in the famous Bell Airacobra, the Lockheed interceptor, the Curtiss pursuit, and the North American fighter planes.

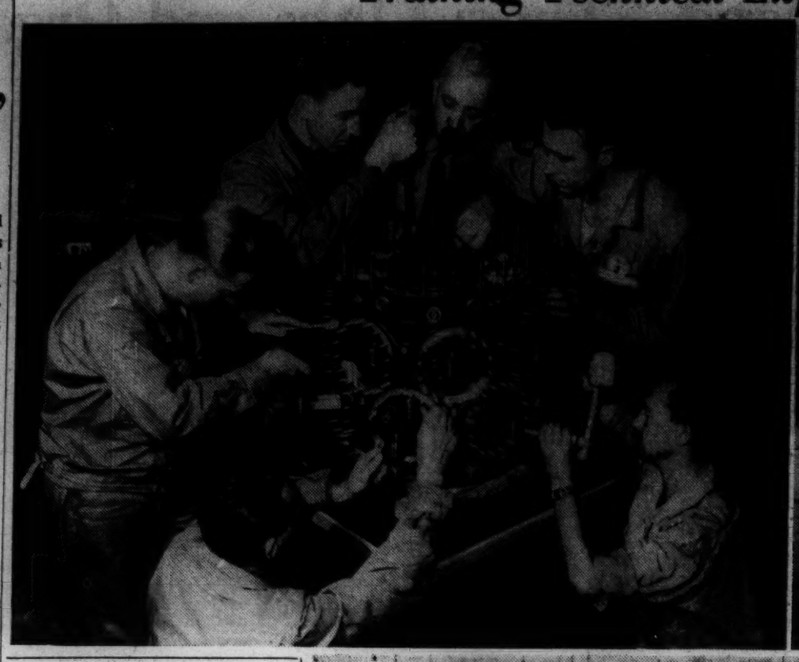
An instructor explained why it is necessary that the engine in, for example, the Airacobra be maintained not in near-perfect working order, but in absolutely perfect working order. It cannot fail, he said, for this plane is built like a "brick," built for performance at high speed, and when the motor stops it doesn't glide down—it just "comes down." Trainees at the Allison Service School are aware of this fact, and they go at their job with a sober seriousness.

Throughout the tour we were especially impressed with the intense seriousness of these future maintenance men. They are calm and unafraid. But they are determined. There is nothing of a heavy atmosphere in these schools, no abnormal pressure, but neither is there "horseplay." Those boys sit in their classes or stand at their benches or gather around an instructor over a torn-down motor with an air of conscientious absorption.

The whole contingent lined up for us at one school, and with their own band sang the Army Air Corps song. They were at attention while singing, standing stiffly and soberly. But they put more vim into that song than we've ever heard in it before. They shouted out the inspiring words of loyalty as if they had created them.

Those boys may not get medals for heroism in combat, but they are going to fight and do as big and as important a job as any of the heroes.

Training Technical Experts for the AEF



General Motors Corporation

These Men Will Keep the Army's Wheels Turning

Upper left: Instructor at the Aircraft Engine School of the Chevrolet Motor Division of General Motors watches closely while Army Air Force pupils tear down a Pratt & Whitney power section. The three-weeks' course is designed to train Air Force ground troops in engine maintenance and repair work. Upper right: Typical classroom view of the Armament Training School for men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps at the Oldsmobile Division. Lower: Two shops in the Aircraft Engine School operated by the Buick Motor Division which is turning out trained mechanics for the Air Force at the rate of over 50 a week. Men in the shop at left are tearing down and reassembling a Pratt & Whitney engine. At station on right, trainees are learning how to test these engines.

Alaska Builds Still Another Highway Link

AN ALASKAN ARMY BASE, Nov. 23 (AP)—With the vital Alaska Railroad cut-off tunnel just broken through, and the strategic Alcan Highway officially opened, Alaskan Army authorities have permitted the announcement of still a third important transportation link in the Territory.

The hitherto secret Glenn Highway from Anchorage to the Richardson Highway, via Palmer, opens a previously impassable route between the Cugach and Talkeetna Mountains. Cutting through high passes and over swamps, it gives Anchorage its first connection with the interior aside from the Alaska Railway.

The highway was constructed in secret and has been in operation for some time. It is known locally as the Chickaloon Highway.

Crews working from both ends of the 13,000-foot Alaska Railway bore met in the middle almost directly under the center of the glacier covered mountain. The new tunnel will slash 60 miles from the haul necessary to get supplies from the seacoast to the interior, through elimination of that much twisting roadbed which frequently caused serious trouble in winter.

Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner, Commander of all troops in Alaska, pulled the switch which set off the final blasts beneath the mountain and asserted as he did so the tunnel would "prevent the enemy from knocking out the most important piece of transportation in Alaska."

Speakers said the tunnel was the fourth longest in the nation and noted that the construction crews driving from both ends had missed a "perfect" connection by a mere half inch in elevation and an eighth of an inch in line.

The tunnel was started Nov. 19, 1941 and was completed weeks ahead of any estimated schedule. The cost was placed at $530,000.

Col. O. F. Ohlson, General Manager of the Alaska Railway, estimated the construction would result in a 30 per cent decrease in freight rates to Anchorage and a cut of between 7 and 8 per cent for the Fairbanks end of the line.

Spurred by these achievements to greater endeavors, engineers have left this base to push through the Alaskan wilderness on a new survey expedition.

Given only general outlines of what is wanted, the engineers entered the wilds with dog teams, facing tremendous problems of bitter cold and winter storms.

Serious Inflation in China Prevents Taking Offensive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Economic weaknesses continue to force China to fight a holding war instead of taking the offensive, according to the conclusions of a survey of China's war economy published by the Foreign Policy Association today.

It was found, nevertheless, that national unity and morale provide a solid basis for the Chinese war effort.

The survey, made by Lawrence K. Rosinger, Far Eastern specialist on the Association's staff, argued that "the impressive character of China's struggle has produced a strong tendency to overlook the fact that when China went to war in 1937 its few factories were located largely in the coastal area, where they produced such articles as cotton goods and cigarettes, not tanks or bombers. Yet even the China of 1937 was highly developed in comparison with the country as it remained after the loss of Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and other centers.

In discussing some of the shortcomings in Chinese economy, the survey said: "Today it is the difficulties of economic life that are paramount—difficulties of which China's leaders are acutely aware. The most obvious symptom of China's economic situation is the continuing, precipitous rise in prices.

How Prices Have Soared

"In Chungking, wholesale prices were one third higher in June, 1938, than a year before, more than twice as high in June, 1939, over five times in June, 1940, almost 17 times in June, 1941, and, according to one estimate, perhaps 27½ times in December, 1941. No information concerning later developments is publicly available, but it is estimated that by the middle of 1942 wholesale prices were approximately 50 times their prewar level.

"Soaring prices have had different effects on the leading economic groups in Free China. The greatest beneficiaries of inflation have been the merchants and landlords, ranging from speculators who borrow money, buy commodities and wait for a rise in prices to the petty trader who, with a few score dollars, takes advantage of price differences in near-by communities to buy cheap in one place and sell dear in another.

Salaries Lag Far Behind

"Opinions differ concerning the effects of inflation on the Chinese peasantry, but there is no difference of opinion concerning the disastrous results of rising prices for the middle class, consisting of students, teachers, office workers, government employees, and others with fixed incomes.

"By the end of February, 1942, for example, although Chungking general retail prices were 38½ times the prewar level, the salaries of the staff members of one institution had hardly tripled. A letter sent from Chungking in May, 1941, declares that 'most of the school teachers receive less than office boys in banks.'

"The student population is also in an extremely difficult position for, in addition to the shortage of books, supplies and facilities, the food problem is acute. As a result, early in May, 1942, the Ministry of Eduction decided to provide every Normal School student with approximately 2.2 pounds of government rice each month.

"Similarly, most salaried people in government offices and business receive rice allowances to supplement their inadequate money earnings. Some run little shops on the side or secure help from their families, if the latter have business connections, but those without family aid are in a bad way and many are slowly starving.

"While the middle class constitutes only an insignificant percentage of China's population, it occupies an extremely important position in view of its technical knowledge and political consciousness. Consequently, its morale is a matter of great importance."

Editors to Discuss Role in War Effort

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP) — The American Society of Newspaper Editors will meet here Jan. 22-23 at the invitation of Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, to discuss the newspapers' part in the war effort, it was announced Nov. 21 by W. S. Gilmore of the Detroit News, President of the Association.

The January session will replace the spring meeting usually held in April, Mr. Gilmore said, to provide an opportunity for free discussion between the editors and Government officials of war problems.

Mr. Gilmore made his announcement after a session of the war emergency committee of the Association with Mr. Davis. Editors attending the meeting were Erwin D. Canham, The Christian Science Monitor; Wilbur Forrest, New York Herald Tribune; Alexander F. Jones, Washington Post; David Lawrence, United States News; Dwight Marvin, Troy Record; B. M. McKelway, Washington Star; Roy Roberts, Kansas City Star, and Basil L. Walters, Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune.

Flying Cadet Wears Two Honor Medals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO AVIATION CADET CENTER, Texas—There are not many aviation cadets who wear the Distinguished Flying Cross.

There is probably only one who wears the medal of the Celestial Order of Clouds awarded the land, sea, and air forces of China, by its government.

Aviation Cadet William L. Birch of Laguna Beach, Calif., wears both.

Cadet Birch, who is now in Preflight school at the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center to become an aircrew pilot, was given these awards as a member of one of the aircrews that participated in General Doolittle's famous bombing raid on Tokyo.

As a bombardier sergeant, Cadet Birch was among the band of men who voluntered for the mission.

His plane fought off Jap fighter planes, successfully bombed an oil refinery and tank farm on the outskirts of Tokyo, and returned to its base without loss of a single member of the crew.

Rickenbacker Relied On the Golden Rule

How Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and seven companions were rescued from the South Pacific after their plane was forced down by lack of gasoline is told for the first time as the fliers reach Pearl Harbor. Official advices there say all of the survivors are recovering. Part of the story is told in delayed dispatches.

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Nov. 14. Delayed. (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, famous American flier, upon setting foot on this atoll in the dark early morning hours yesterday, after 25 days lost at sea, said to Private John F. Bartek, one of his companions in the ordeal:

"You'd better thank God for your Testament, son. You see now what faith can do for you."

Captain Rickenbacker and seven companions flying the South Pacific were forced down Oct. 21 when their big Army plane ran out of gas during an inspection flight.

The flier, known almost as well for his many escapes in air mishaps as for his record as America's premier ace of World War I, talked more of other subjects than of his experiences on a tiny rubber life raft, from which he and two companions were rescued by a navy flying boat.

Knew of African Plan

He said he knew of the planned American landings in Africa, which occurred Nov. 7 while Captain Rickenbacker was floating on the sea, because "my dear friend Jimmy Doolittle was going to be in charge of the air supporting forces."

With Captain Rickenbacker on the little raft were Col. Hans C. Adamson of Washington, D. C., and Private Bartek, of Freehold, N. J.

With them had been Sergeant Alexander Kaczmarczyk of Torrington, Conn., who was buried at sea.

The Navy announced that Capt. William Cherry, Jr., of Abilene, Texas, was rescued from a raft, and three others of Captain Rickenbacker's party were found on a small island.

Felt Certain of Rescue

The three on the island were Lieut. James C. Whitaker of Burlingame, Calif.; Lieut. John J. De Angelis, Nesquehoning, Pa., and Staff Sergeant James Reynolds, Fort Jones, Calif.

Their plane was taking Captain Rickenbacker on an inspection tour of the South Pacific war front, a trip the ace was making for Secretary of War Stimson.

At times the men ate raw fish and seagull, when they could catch any.

Captain Rickenbacker declared he never doubted for one moment that he and his companions would be rescued.

"I do have my own religion," he said. "I hold to the golden rule and I believe most firmly that if a man just follows what he truly knows and feels in his heart, then he cannot go wrong, and is possessed of religion enough to get by in any man's land."

22 Days on Raft

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Nov. 23 (AP)—Lieut. James C. Whitaker, after 22 days at sea in a seven-by-four-foot life raft with two companions sighted land early Wednesday morning, Nov. 11 after being separated from other rafts of the Rickenbacker plane.

The Lieutenant figured that they had better get to land as soon as possible. From 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. he rowed the cumbersome raft shoreward. The water at the island's barrier reef, however, was too shallow for rowing so Lieutenant Whitaker and one companion, Lieut. John de Angelis, picked up the bow of the craft and dragged it to shore—this with half an orange apiece as their only food for 22 days.

"We got to shore all right," said Lieutenant Whitaker, "but we landed on the windward side of the island so we dragged the raft across the atoll to the leeward side and rested there, out of the wind."

It was a relief to be under the trees. Lieutenant Whitaker found some coconuts which the trio broke open. Food and shelter for the first time in 22 days. It had been cold on that raft when it rained and the sheltering palm trees were a blessing.

But then it rained and they spent another cold night. The next day a plane came over and dropped a note at the far end of the island telling the natives—it turned out later—to watch for shipwrecked fliers. That afternoon Lieutenant Whitaker rowed his companions up to the deserted hut and it was then that he saw the first men they had seen on the island.

The natives were friendly and that night a Lieutenant of Lieut. William F. Eadie's squadron flew help to the survivors.

Time for Gratitude

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Edward Rickenbacker said yesterday that during the 23 days her husband, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, was reported missing in the Pacific, "I realized how grateful we should be for the simple things of our daily lives."

Speaking at a ceremony in which a flag was dedicated to 21,000 residents of the Yorkville section of New York now in the armed forces, Mrs. Rickenbacker said:

"Throughout the period that we waited, I thought of many things. I realized how grateful we should be for the simple things of our daily lives.

"Maybe some of you in this crowd helped to make the raft or pack the food containers which sustained the members of the party for those 23 terrible days at sea.

"There are no 'little people' in this country. We all have a hand in every part of it. The 'little people' are those downtrodden ones in the occupied countries who are told what to do and when to to it, and who don't in any way have a voice in their own affairs."

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

New Musical Guidance Hall In Brookline Is Dedicated

"Upstairs, downstairs and in my lady's chamber" there was music yesterday afternoon at the dedication of Musical Guidance Hall, a residence at 1774 Beacon Street, Brookline, for professional and business women who desire to continue their study of music.

A. Flagler Fultz, Minister of Music at Hyde Park Methodist Church, and Mrs. Fultz have launched the project which is designed to provide congenial living quarters and facilities for practice to young women who pursue their musical interests after their regular working hours. There are accommodations for all girls whose qualifications for residence there will be carefully considered before they are accepted as members of the household.

About 100 guests attended the dedication of Musical Guidance Hall yesterday afternoon. The program was to have opened with dedicatory numbers by the choir of the Hyde Park Church under Mr. Fultz's direction but, because of the air raid test, these were shifted to the close of the afternoon awaiting the arrival of several members of the choir—both men and women—who had been serving as wardens. Illustrating the spirit in which the normal and beautiful things of daily experience go on despite the exigencies of war, this change was made without detriment to the success of the program.

Rowland B. Halfpenny, Organist and Choirmaster at All Saints Episcopal Church, which is just across the street from Musical Guidance Hall, played several numbers and there were also violin solos by Austin Curtis, accompanied by Fred Muldoon. These artists played in the conservatory where some of the guests were seated.

Dr. H. Augustine Smith, of Boston University, presided at the "dedication of the scale." In this, seven pianos on the four floors of the house were heard, sometimes two or three together and, for the final number, all seven at once. The effect was novel and interesting and suggested possibilities for ensemble playing which might be developed by the musicians who will make their home there.

The Rev. Emory Stevens Bucke, minister of Hyde Park Church, conducted the religious service of dedication. The conservatory was dedicated to Prof. John Charles States Andrew of Boston University, and the late Mrs. Cynthia E. Hollis Andrew, whose interest helped make the project possible.

In the receiving line to welcome the guests were the Rev. Mr. Bucke, Mr. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. Fultz and members of the Advisory Council of Musical Guidance Hall who will assist in its administration and lend a friendly interest in its activities. The Council members are Mrs. Emory Stevens Bucke, Mrs. Ernest Kimball, of Belmont, Miss Eva M. Carlson, and Mrs. H. Augustine Smith, who is President of the Woman's Club of Newton Highlands.

Helen Kirkpatrick, King and Queen

Miss Helen Kirkpatrick, journalist, who will speak before the Boston Smith College Club tomorrow evening, with the King and Queen of England.

Tibbett Sings 'La Tosca' Gem On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Margaret Speaks, soprano, interrupts a schedule of war work and farming to sing "A House Love Built for You and Me," by Coates; Jerome Kern's "Dearly Beloved"; and "Sing! Sing! Sing!" by John Sacco. Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra in a medley of Navy tunes, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, makes his third guest appearance on "Great Artists Series," opening his program with an old Dutch Thanksgiving Hymn by Kremser; continuing with Tchaikowsky's "Pilgrim's Song"; "The Wreck of the Julie Plante" by Geoffrey O'Hara, and "Te Deum," from Puccini's "La Tosca," singing the latter with the chorus. Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra in an arrangement of Fritz Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois," and Franz Lehar's "Gold and Silver Waltz," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, will sing Massenet's "Meditation" from "Thais," and Reinhold Schmidt, bass, sings "Lift Thine Eyes," by Logan, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Orson Welles presents "The Navigator" on tonight's "Ceiling Unlimited," CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

"Holcomb and Whipple, General Store," a new comedy program written by Don Hortes, makes its debut tonight. The series is designed to handle in a typically New England manner such matters as rationing and inflation, WBZ-WBZA, 7:30 p. m.

Louis Bromfield, novelist, stars in his own play, "Feast from the Harvest," a Thanksgiving fantasy written especially for "Calvacade of America," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Cecil B. DeMille presents Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Young in a radio adaptation of "The Gay Sisters," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Ann Sothern, Fred MacMurray, and Charles Coburn co-star in "Bachelor Mother," "Screen Guild Players," CBS-WEEI, 10. p. m.

William H. Davis, NLRB head, addresses the American Arbitration Association on "The Final Determination of Labor Disputes," MBS, 9:15, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Collie-Smith

Seating Arrangement of Ancient Form

Similar to the ancient Greek amphitheater where Aeschylus and great Greek orators read their dramas to enthusiastic audiences, freshmen of Wellesley College arrange a circle of chairs surrounding the stage where the audience will sit tonight as they see "Letters to Lucerne."

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Theodore P. Ferris, at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

Jesus bore his own cross and died for us and we are not going to have our crosses lifted until we do our part in bearing them. By enduring his sorrow and his death on the cross he made the path easier for us. We must become masters of the situation and through prayer receive the aid from God not only to bear our crosses but to overcome them.

Through prayers we can receive strength from God, beyond our own powers.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Congregational):

Ours is a "singing faith." That is historically true, and it is distinctive. There have been songs of praise in every land and to all false gods, but outside of the Hebrew-Christian tradition those other hymns have been composed for solo performance, or for ritual use by choirs at high festivals. They have not been sung generally or frequently.

We sing because we are happy, of course. We are born with an instinct to make some sort of a joyful noise, as agreeable as we can when we are happy. If we know Jesus and on his word trust God, we are bound to be happy away down deep inside, happy even while we are sad and cannot help being anxious, happy with a sort of eternal constancy which makes sadness and anxiety bearable, so that they can never crush us. Though everything on earth go wrong, yet in a true sense the Christian remains so deeply happy that he feels as if he had to sing.

We can do no better thing for mankind than to set all the world singing. When all the world sings for joy in the God of peace and love, there will be no more wars.

Ours is a singing faith, for the Lord our God is good, and by knowledge of Him we are delivered from our fears to trust Him in life and through death and forever beyond.

The Rev. Edwin Jan van Etten, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral (Episcopal):

Praise the Lord, yes, but pass the ammunition. These two things belong together. The trouble with most of us is that we praise the Lord but fail to pass the ammunition. Make your aim straight—make a direct hit with a rifle, not a shotgun. Do not scatter your purposes in generalization. Aim for some direct shot and hit it. Make this a priority. We all know what that is. There are many things we cannot do. Many things we must give up. This must not be one of them—the priority of religion.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church (Episcopal):

Do we resist sacrifice? I'm afraid we do; far, far too much. We wait upon the flesh, tend its needs, live by it, and for it, identify ourselves with it. We live as if we belonged to ourselves, as if life centered in our happiness, as if sacrifice were a negation of our rights. We resent any compulsion which invades our prerogative of comfort. We give way to that compulsion reluctantly, and as little as we must, despite ourselves. Our sacrifices are so insignificant beside those of our fighting men!

There has never been a time in the world's history when selfishness or resentment of sacrifice was so tragic and horrible and ignominious as now. Be careful of excuses to yourselves; they fool no one else.

The Rev. Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop in the Boston area, at the 150th anniversary service of the First Methodist Church:

If the church would measure up to its responsibility in these times, it would concern itself with a three-fold program to deepen world consciousness, to broaden social consciousness and to exalt individual consciousness.

Warning against a repetition of the crash of ideals that followed the last war, he pointed out that the current war brought about a world consciousness that he felt should be deepened if the worthwhile things for which men struggled were to become realities.

He also asked for a broadened social consciousness to translate ideals from political abstractions into the day-by-day pattern of American and world living and to eliminate the inequalities which, he said, persisted even in our democratic society.

In that connection, he reminded the congregation that believers in the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God were faced with solving not only the Negro problem in this country but also with eliminating the inequalities suffered, for example, by the Chinese and by the peoples of India and Africa.

He called on the church, on labor and on business to recognize that this was the time to take social consciousness, which he said was implicit in the teachings of Jesus, and translate it into actual practice.

Speaking of the need for exalting individual consciousness, he declared new standards should be determined for judging the individual, and recommended that worldly possessions be eliminated in favor of service as the norm by which men are judged.

Information Quiz Coming to Boston For Sale of Bonds

To assist the Treasury's war bond campaign, "Information Please," one of radio's oldest and most outstanding quiz programs, is to break its "no travel" rule for the first time to visit Boston on Friday, Dec. 4.

Before a Symphony Hall audience which has "bought" its seats with purchases of war bonds, ranging from $50 to $5,000 according to seat locations, the board's three experts, John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, Oscar Levant, and a guest as yet unchosen, will submit, as usual, to questions fired at them by Clifton Fadiman, master of ceremonies. The preceedings will be aired over NBC's nation-wide network at 8:30 p. m. (E. W. T.), with WBZ as the local outlet.

Resisting all blandishments previously offered to tour beyond New York during the quiz's nearly five years on the air, Dan Golenpaul, creator and producer of "Information Please," has now offered to send the program on tour at his own expense and to assist the sale of war bonds. It is planned to do this once a month with the program coming the other three times in the month from New York.

Symphony Hall, it was told, has been scaled to bring in $3,800,950 with a capacity audience with seat prices based on bonds selling at $5,000, $2,500, $1,000, $500, $100 and $50 respectively. Thus, the lowest seat price will be $37.50, the cost of a Series E $50 bond, for the "Information Please" program in Boston. All seats are to be sold at the Hall.

It was explained that those who have already purchased the $5,000 annual limit in Series E bonds may secure seats by showing that they have pledged to buy an additional $5,000 Series E bond in January, 1943. This may be done at the office of Daniel J. Doherty, Massachusetts State Administrator of War Savings, 79 Milk Street.

Only bonds purchased after Nov. 22 are eligible for tickets to the Symphony Hall program.

Woman Judge Stresses Need Of More Joy in the Home

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Now more than ever the home needs to be a sanctuary, Judge Emma Fall Schofield told the Boston University Women's Council this afternoon. "Let us be sure," she said, "that our homes are places of good cheer and laughter, places where every member of the family knows he will find sympathy and understanding."

Judge Schofield, who, as Associate Justice of the Malden Court, has heard hundreds of tales of marital discord, feels there is great need of more joy in the home. There can be no successful society, she believes, unless the family is the unit, and to make the family relationship a happy one, there must be constant give and take and a conscious effort to adjust oneself to the other person's traits of character. "So many marriages go on the rocks," she said, "simply because one partner cannot see the other's point of view, cannot see why he has acted as he did."

Good Rule

A good rule of thumb, according to Judge Schofield, is "Never say anything to your husband or wife that you would not say to your boss if you want to keep your job or to the president of your club if you want to keep on good terms with her." So often, she went on to explain, a couple thinks that just because they are married each can say anything and the other one has to take it and like it. "But he or she won't like it indefinitely," she said.

"Express your affection and your appreciation for the partner of your home," she urged. "Don't expect your partner to take them for granted. And be sure that your home is a place where the gang can meet. Good housekeeping is fine, but super-housekeeping, where the house is kept so immaculate that the family doesn't dare relax and have fun, is a disservice to the nation."

Judge Schofield stressed the value and necessity of gratitude at all times, not just at this Thanksgiving season. "If we are to do a decent job of keeping up the morale of the boys overseas, we must keep up our morale at home," she said. "We must not complain, in our letters, about the things we have to do without here at home." Judge Schofield herself has two sons in the service, one at Pearl Harbor.

Constructive Action

In commenting on the duty of parents of the boys who have gone abroad ready, to make the last sacrifice, Judge Schofield referred to the constructive action that could be and should be taken in regard to alcoholism. "Remember," she said, "that alcohol is a habit-forming drug and that one in every 10 who indulge forms the habit." She suggested that parents who have a real desire to build a bridge for posterity look into the matter seriously and get the figures for the actual conditions and then come to a conclusion about some procedure to be followed.

Kirkpatrick Talk Big Event Of Boston Smith College Club

Major event on the program of the Boston Smith College Club this fall is a lecture by Miss Helen Kirkpatrick, journalist and writer, at the New England Mutual Hall in Clarendon Street, next Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Kirkpatrick, just back from England where she has spent the past three years covering the major events on that side of the Atlantic, has chosen as her subject, "America and Britain: Allies in Arms."

A student of world affairs since Smith College days, Miss Kirkpatrick's experiences in covering Europe include such points of conflagration as Prague during the crisis, Spain, the Balkans, Poland, Italy, and France. Earlier in her career she founded and published the Whitehall News Letter, a weekly news digest which was widely read by diplomatic officials and financiers around the world.

Miss Kirkpatrick first went to Europe in 1930 as a staff member of the Foreign Policy Association's Geneva office. She stayed on in Switzerland to direct the Geneva Research Center and to begin her journalistic career there as a writer of special dispatches to American newspapers.

The lecture will benefit the club's scholarship fund, which annually finances the education of at least one girl at Smith. Mrs. Delbert L. Jackson of Brookline is chairman of the scholarship committee, and general chairman of the lecture is Mrs. Paul D. White of Chestnut Hill. Mrs. H. Starr Ballou, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, is President of the Smith Club. A dinner in Miss Kirkpatrick's honor will be given preceding the lecture by members of the Women's Republican Club at their headquarters on Beacon Street with the Club's President, Mrs. Charles P. Howard, herself a Smith alumna, presiding.

Dorchester Club To Present Comedy

The Drama Committee of the Dorchester Woman's Club will present a three-part program at the Club's regular meeting tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. William H. J. Kennedy, chairman and director, has arranged a "Verse for Chorus" and Mrs. Raymond Delano will present a poetic study.

A comedy in one act, entitled "Orchids for Thanksgiving," will be the last part of the threefold program. In the cast for the latter will be: Mrs. Homer L. Brayton, Jr., Mrs. Lillian V. MacDonald, Mrs. Charles Ingraham, Mrs. Joseph A. MacRitchie, and Mrs. Leslie McLellan. Mrs. Frederick J. Moffat has charge of costumes.

Boston Will Hear Eve Curie Talk On Theaters of War

Mlle. Eve Curie, who has been an ardent supporter of the Free French movement ever since the fall of Paris, will speak at Symphony Hall tomorrow at 8:15 p. m. under the auspices of the Women's City Club. She will be introduced by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and Speaker of the House Christian Herter will conduct a question period following her talk on "Theaters of War—India, China, and Russia."

After the Nazis took Paris, Mademoiselle Curie went to London where she served for a time as one of the editors of the French language newspaper France published by the de Gaulle government. While working in London, she frequently broadcast war news, in French, to listeners in Occupied and Unoccupied France.

Just prior to the time that Hitler entered Paris, the French Government made Mademoiselle Curie a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Since then the Vichy Government has revoked her French citizenship and her biography of her mother has been banned in all the German-occupied territories of Europe.

This "woman without a country," member of the only family in the world to have collected five Nobel prizes, will share with her Symphony Hall audience the information she has gathered in a tour of the war zones on three continents. She will speak about the Burma Road, bomb-torn Chungking, North Africa, and the Persian Palace at Teheran, as well as give her analysis of world events.

Before the lecture, Professor and Mrs. E. K. Rand of Cambridge will give a dinner for the officers of France Forever, and after the lecture there will be a reception for Mademoiselle Curie at the Hotel Vendome.

Vermont Farm Bureau Favors Enlistment Change

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 23 (AP)—The Vermont State Farm Bureau has passed a resolution favoring abolition of voluntary enlistment in the armed forces.

The Bureau indicated it had adopted the resolution because of growing concern over some farm boys having a feeling of stigma because they were not in uniform.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Air Capers: variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Public Safety Committee	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Open'g Alaskan Highway	"Christmas Cheer" ....
3:30 Interview; "Post" ..	Air Express Music.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man"...
3:45 Bandleaders' Parade	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man"...
4:00 News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news..	Frankie Masters' Orch...
4:15 Ruth Chattert'n, Int.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Across the Footlights	Harry James' Orchestra.
4:30 John P. Marquand..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	'Tommy Tucker's Orch...
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee; News....	"Widder Brown": sketch	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
5:00 The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.
5:15 "Date Book"; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	program .....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15 "Today at Dunham's	News; Dinner Concert..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports .	Sports Program .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert.....	Sports; Music	Musical Rendesvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Musical Progr'm 'Salute'	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Karl Rohdes' Orchestra.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	March to Victory.....
7:15 Orson Welles: drama	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30 "Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	'Holcomb & Whipple': sk.	Donald Donna, Johnny.	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie": sketch	matic sketch	Scrap Salvage Winner..	John Barry, comment..	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz..	Earl Godwin, news.....	Cavalcade of America...	"Sizing Up the News"...	James Brennan, talk..
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz..	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America...	'The Barries': songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30 "Say 90's Revue"..	"True or False": quiz..	Margaret Speaks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz.	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": drama	Drama .....
9:00 Theater: Barbara	"Counter-Spy": mystery	"Great Artists"; Law-	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15 Stanwyck, Robert	"Counter-Spy": mystery	rence Tibbett; orchestra	Talk; News Service...	mann Symphony No. 3
9:30 Young, "The Gay	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	"The Better Half": quiz	in E flat (Rhenish)..
9:45 Sisters"	Orch.; Gracie Fields....	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	show	Classical Album .....
10:00 Guild: Ann Sothern,	Raymond Gram Swing..	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news.	News Service; Defense..
10:15 "Bachelor Mother"	Alias John Freedom....	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Local Sports .....
10:30 Defense Program ..	Alias John Freedom....	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news....	Local Sports .....
10:45 News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Music: M. Piastro, cond.	Music That Endures....	Local Sports .....
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Local Sports .....
11:15 Ridcout; Orchestra.	Back Stage Interviews..	March to Victory.....	William H. Davis, WLB .	Local Sports .....
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Lands of Free; Inter-Am.	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	Local Sports .....
11:45 Music	Music; News	Univ. of Air: recorded .	thur Mann	Local Sports .....

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Oddities; Musical	Organ recital	.....
7:15 News Program	News report	Clock; News	News comments	.....
7:30 Music; Talk; News.	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup, songs	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World	Karl Rohde's Orchestra.	Herb Lewis: Melodeers...	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	"Rise 'n" Shine": music.	Military band; News.....	George and Dixie; News.	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Club..	Music of Many Lands ..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview....	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News report; "Salute"..	Musical Toast	Musical Timetable.....	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's Program	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 Whiteman's Orch..	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Big Sister"; sketch...	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 Daytime Showeases	"The Breakfast Club"...	Imogene Wolcott, food..	Spotlight Revue: organ..	Musical program .....
9:45 "Theater of Today"	"The Breakfast Club"...	Treasure Star Parade...	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00 Valiant Lady	Morning Serenade	"Aunt Jenny": sketch..	News comments	"Kick Conga" .....
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Roy Porter, news.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Club News	"Help Mate": sketch...	Cheer Up Gang.....	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music.....	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang.....	Mason .....
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	Red Cross Int.: Music...	"Road of Life": sketch..	N. E. Cupboard.....	"Christmas Cheer" ....
11:15 Second Husband ...	"Defense Women"	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news..
11:30 Bright Horizons	Newscast	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Army-Navy "E" Award..	"David Harum": sk.....	Yankee House Party.....	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	Army-Navy "E" Award..	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister: sketch..	"Mystery Money Quiz"..	Chet Gaylord, songs....	Organ Recital	"The Pepper Shaker"...
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk.....	Defense Talk; Music....	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: talks; music....	Marjorie Mills, talk.....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian .....
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk....	Gospel songs	"Bouquet"; music	Christian-Jews Confer'ce	"Curtain Time" with
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk....	Organ; vocalist	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk....	Marguerite Porter
1:45 'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music.....	"Light of the World"...	Taxes; Musical Roundup.	"The Victory Program".
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"The Victory Program".
2:30 We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour":	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital .....
2:45 "Pepper Young"	drama; music; guests.	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News Reports .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	The Three R's: variety.	"Mary Marlin": sketch...	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	The Three R's: variety.	"Ma Perkins": sketch....	James M. Landis: Boston	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"..	Air Express Music.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Advertis'g Club: Rec'd'd	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 Bandleader's Parade	U. S. Signal Corps.....	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Walter Compton, news...	Larry Clinton's Orch...
4:15 Del Castillo, organ..	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas".....	Across the Footlights...	Count Basie's Orchestra.
4:30 Book Talk	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bridgeport String En-	Andrews Sisters .....
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee; news....	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; Frank Foti, con.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....
5:00 The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Glen Gray's Orchestra..
5:15 Date Book; 'Follies'	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety.
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk...	"Superman": sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety.
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert...	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Sports; Marching Along.	Sports program .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid..	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute...	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Karl Rohde's Orchestra.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman...	News of the World.....	Army Relief Show	News Service .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems: vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk.	Musical Gems: vocalists.	Dance orchestra	"Is That So?" forum....
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review: Army	Boston School Com. Prgm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	activities	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30 Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	The Federal Ace': drama	Dramatization .....
8:45 Bruce; music; news	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	The Federal Ace': drama	Romance in Music.....
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials.....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials.....	O'Keefe, m. c.	Ruth Moss; News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Daytime Showeases	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45 "Theater of Today"	Orch.; Gracie Fields....	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Network program ..	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes: news..	Bruins - Chicago hockey
10:15 Network program ..	This Nation at War.....	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	game .....
10:30 Network speakers...	This Nation at War.....	Red Skelton and Co....	Paul Schubert, news....	Hockey game; News.....
10:45 News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	Red Skelton and Co....	Treasury Star Parade...	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Musical program	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Ridcout; Orchestra.	News; Sports	March to Victory.....	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"Melody Hall"; orches-	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music	Music; News Program ..	Music You Want.....	tra; soloist	Day's End; News.....

Today's Short Waves

London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Programs in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Working for Victory. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg, 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg, 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAK-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Day Dream Melodies.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Music from Other Lands.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:08.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Songs by Marcia.
6:45 p. m.—Freedom on the Land Forever.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Opening of Alaskan Highway.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton: News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
5:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter: News.
9:15 p. m.—Talk; News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper: News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale": Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert: News.
10:45 p. m.—Music that Endures.
11:00 p. m.—News.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, Nov. 24

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 15.10mc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 24

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Workers in Two Maine Shipyards May Settle Their Own Union Preference

Doubled Food Production Is Declared Need

Declaring that the world would have to double its present food production in order to provide an adequate nutritive diet for the world's population, Alvin H. Hansen, Littauer Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University, addressed members of the Twentieth Century Association at their Saturday luncheon meeting.

It is a fact, Professor Hansen said, in commenting on economic problems of the postwar world, that there are 45,000,000 persons in the United States today who do not have adequate nutritive food. And he went on to say that Britain's population, as a whole, is better fed today than at any time in its history.

"This is due to the fact that under war economy the so-called lower-half of the population has a better diet than ever before." Children, particularly, he said, are better cared for with subsidized milk and other foods. "Of course, it is equally true that the upper half have a smaller intake in quantity of food, but the nutritive diet is better."

Professor Hansen also predicted that in order to meet the situation it would be necessary to continue rationing of food after the war is over.

"I think our contribution to the solution of world problems must start with ourselves, with the solution of our own economic problems," he said. "There is nothing we could do more for the prosperity of the world than to return to prosperity ourselves."

Professor Hansen strongly urged the lending of American capital to the backward countries in order that their agriculture and industry may be developed, thereby providing postwar economic and political security.

Saltonstall Names Cronin For New 'Mileage' Job

Gov. Saltonstall has appointed George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, to be State Government Mileage Administrator pursuant to Price Administrator Leon Henderson's request for a State-wide program to reduce use of Government motor vehicles.

By a Staff Photographer

Builds Own Tower

His application for service in the regular Observation Corps turned down because he was too young, Almond Durgin, 15-year-old Weymouth, Mass., Trade School student, pitched in, cut and erected his own poles, and with two large crates which his mother purchased, equipped a watching tower in his backyard.

Furnishing it with table and chairs, he, and other youngsters in the neighborhood, take turns with a pair of binoculars in logging the many planes that daily pass directly over the tower. They jot down direction, height, and time of passing of various types of planes.

At present a sparetime job, outside school hours, Almond hopes for the opportunity to take on a full-time watching job as soon as he is old enough.

Almond not only erected his own airplane watching tower, but, with the help of his Art Instructor at school, designed his own flag — conventionalized eagle wings and binoculars, red on a white field. He has logged hundreds of planes in his spare time outside of school hours.

Animal Rescue League To Hold Annual Fair

The 40th Annual Fair of the Animal Rescue League of Boston will open Monday, Nov. 30, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Ball Room. The fair, scheduled for Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, will feature a sale of a variety of gifts, cards, linens, quilts and rugs, toys, antiques, and preserves as well as fancy baskets, handkerchiefs, and numerous other novelties

'Unmusical' Barking Of Dogs Banned

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 23 (AP)—The "unmusical barking" of four dogs was officially prohibited by the Greenwich Selectmen today, ending a months old controversy between Quinto Maganini, Greenwich composer, and his neighbor, J. H. Hodgson, an executive of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Selectmen's order directed Mr. Hodgson to "restrain or dispose of" two Scotties and two golden retrievers, whose barking, Mr. Maganini charged, distracted him from his composing for the U. S. Treasury Bond programs.

For several months, Mr. and Mrs. Maganini kept a diary recording the dogs' barking, which they showed the selectmen at a hearing last month. At that time, Mrs. Maganini charged that Mr. Hodgson "barked to encourage his dogs so hard that he choked."

Mr. Hodgson at the hearing maintained that the "primary purpose of dogs is to bark," and denied that they were nuisances.

Mr. Maganini, a Pulitzer Prize Winning Composer, is the author of "The Argonauts," which was awarded a prize for American opera last year, and wrote "Tennessee's Partner," an opera played on a Treasury Department program.

The case is the first dog decision for the Greenwich Selectmen since the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors rebuffed them in their attempt to restrain the cocker spaniels owned by Townsend Scudder retired New York State Supreme Court Justice several years ago. At the time the Court decided that the offending dog or dogs must be identified, a requirement which Mr. Maganini met.

Jews Are Urged To Pray for Peace

All Massachusetts citizens of the Jewish faith were called upon today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to go to their synagogues on Dec. 4 to pray for peace, tolerance, and the democratic way of life in this nation in observance of National Aleph Zadik Aleph Sabbath Day.

The day has been set aside for special religious services performed entirely by the Jewish youth of each community and will be observed by Jews throughout the nation.

All-Nationalities Meeting at B. U.

Edward B. Hitchcock, Chief of the Foreign Origin Section, United States Treasury Department, will speak at an All-Nationalities Meeting for Americanism conducted tonight by the Foreign Language Group War Savings Committees for Massachusetts at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University at 8 p. m.

The organization was formed last June at the invitation of the Treasury Department. Henry A. Sasserno is General Chairman.

Turkeys High In Price For Thanksgiving

Despite measures to control the cost of living, turkeys for the traditional Thanksgiving dinner next Thursday will cost consumers more than for many previous holiday seasons.

Retail prices are fully 10 cents a pound higher than a year ago, with 45 cents a pound about the minimum quotation from all present indications. Merchants say that the 45-cent price is for western birds and that natives will be closer to 50 cents or even higher in some instances. The heavy birds such as 16 pounds and more, are expected to be a bit less costly.

In fact the observance of Thanksgiving Day this year promises to be more in line with the original celebration by the Pilgrims rather than the feasting holidays of plenty in recent years. For sacrifice is the rule of the hour, for duration of the present conflict.

It will be a different Thanksgiving Day for many reasons other than the high price of turkey. War work is to go on and countless numbers of New Englanders will spend the day at their benches or machines, that the output of vital war supplies be not halted.

And the custom of generations of returning to the old homestead for Thanksgiving dinner is discouraged this year while so many men and women are on war work, and railroads are discouraging travel. In fact, the railroads and other transportation systems warn that holiday travel must be cut in preference to war traffic and the movement of men in the armed services who can obtain furloughs.

In addition, thousands of young men are serving the country overseas and countless others, in camps in this country, will be unable to be home for the observance. But they will have a traditional dinner wherever possible. Turkey will be supplied in New England camps and many others throughout the country. On the other hand, many public institutions, usually featuring turkey for Thanksgiving, plan to substitute chicken or even pork for the dinner.

All this spells a heavy drain on the supply of turkeys and while reports from Chicago indicate a liberal supply on farms—slow to market because of transportation problems—Boston market men say the huge consumption by the armed forces not only for the holiday but as a more or less regular item on the menu, causes a shortage for civilian use. One market expert said the shipments from certain farm sections of New England to the Boston market are being cut almost 100 per cent from the normal volume.

Then again, sugar is on ration and being used sparingly. The old fashioned pies are not easy to make with less of that and other commodities including spices that are now difficult to obtain. Almost everything that is available costs well above the levels of last year so the well-filled market basket for Thanksgiving dinner will this year need a fatter, more bulging pocketbook than in a long time.

English to Join

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Two English towns closely associated in history with the Pilgrims will join American troops in Britain in observing Thanksgiving Day, nomally a holiday only in the United States.

At Boston in Lincolnshire, the RAF, the British Legion veterans organization, members of the civilian defense groups, and Americans will parade. A wreath will be laid on the memorials of five "governors" of Boston, Mass. An American private will place another at the cells where the Pilgrim Fathers were imprisoned bfeore leaving England.

Another ceremony will be held at Plymouth.

Priorities Delay Housing Project

Construction of 100 homes at the Federal government's new Wessagussett Hill project off Bridge Street, North Weymouth, is being delayed because of the difficulty in obtaining water pipes in face of WPB priorities.

Intended for the families of defense workers at war production work near Quincy, it appeared that no prediction could be made as to when the structures would be completed, according to Osborne Boyd of Cohasset, an official of the U. S. Housing Authority at Boston, who is in charge of the project.

Dr. Edward S. Hawes

Dr. Edward Southworth Hawes, who passed on at his home in Boston yesterday, was an authority on classical languages and for many years a teacher of Greek and Latin.

Mr. Hawes graduated from Harvard in the class of 1880. He later studied at the University of Bonn before beginning a long career of teaching in New York. For 29 years until his retirement in 1921 he was head of the department of Greek at the Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Harvard Clubs of Boston and New York, the American Philological Society, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Associated Press

Re-enactment of First Thanksgiving Is Rehearsed

Descendants of Pilgrims prepare for annual program at Plymouth, Mass., on Thanksgiving Day. Miss Rose Briggs of Plymouth, descendant of Gov. Bradford and John Alden, holding book, instructs Loring Belcher, a descendant of Elder Brewster and Richard Warren. War brings modern Thanksgiving observance closer to the early Colonial procedure.

Maine Shipworkers May End Interunion War

One of the sharpest rivalries between competing labor organizations in New England may soon be wiped out by an employee election.

At South Portland, Maine, the American Federation of Labor won an election last spring at one shipyard, while the Congress of Industrial Organizations won an election at the other. Both yards are controlled by the same company, and now are to be operated under a single management.

Hearing on the proposal of a new election to cover the workers in both yards has been held, and decision is in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board at Washington. If a further election is held, the winning union will get both yards.

The labor friction has been a source of handicap to production, it is granted by company officials. Each yard is now building cargo ships for the Maritime Commission. Some 20,000 workers are involved.

The yards are the South Portland Shipbuilding Company and the Todd-Bath Shipbuilding Corporation.

The change to unified management came when one of the yards finished an order for ships for the British Government and went over to the same type of American vessel as the other.

Employees of Wellesley College, voting in a Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission election this month, cast 238 ballots for the union and 119 against.

The workers participating included those engaged in the servicing, maintenance and upkeep of the college. The union was the Building Service Employees' International Union of the A. F. of L.

In a shipyard election at Bristol, R. I., workers voted for no union. The concern was the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, which is making small boats for the Navy. The C. I. O. union polled 140 votes, the A. F. of L. 86, and 220 votes were cast for neither union.

Average earnings of building trades workers in Massachusetts climbed $4.98, or 10 per cent, last month over the previous month, it is reported by the Division of Labor Statistics. The number so employed declined, however, 2,963, or 14.5 per cent.

Weekly pay in the construction industry during October averaged $54.85.

The New England strike that probably set the long-distance record this year—at the E-Z Knitting Mills of Bennington, Vt.—has now been followed by a labor agreement cleaning up the dispute.

The walkout lasted nearly 15 weeks, involved 400 employees, and had nothing to do with wages or hours but was caused by the issue of the union shop, a variety of the closed shop. The strike ended when the War Labor Board recommended a return to jobs pending its further decision. The Board then called on both sides to work out a contract. This took more than four months and a half to complete.

The union which called the strike, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of the A. F. of L., obtained a maintenance of membership clause, requiring all members of the union who belonged as of June 27 to remain members in good standing as a condition of employment. Other provisions include arbitration.

John L. Lewis' much disputed District 50 of the United Mine Workers won a National Labor Relations Board election in the Lynn, Mass., Gas and Electric Company. The vote showed 254 for District 50 and 201 for the Lynn Gas and Electric Company Employees' Association. District 50 was organized in Boston six years ago as the gas, coke and chemical workers' division of the Mine Workers.

In the first state-wide election in New England to be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, agents of the Prudential Insurance Company in Massachusetts voted 377 to 165 in favor of a union. They chose the United Office and Professional Workers' Union of the C. I. O. to represent them in collective bargaining with the company.

Bay State Traffic Drops 34.2 P. C.

Automobile traffic on Bay State highways during October slumped 42.5 per cent below that of the corresponding month last year, the Federal Highway Planning Survey reported today.

Nine "electric eyes" maintained by the State Department of Public Works on representative highways throughout the Commonwealth record the volume of traffic.

In the first 10 months of the year traffic on the highways of Massachusetts ran 34.2 per cent below that of the corresponding period a year ago, the survey showed.

In September Massachusetts motorists consumed 44,850,000 gallons of gasoline or 32.2 per cent less than in Sepember of 1941. The record for the first nine months of this year showed 443,210,000 gallons of gasoline consumed, a decrease of 23.6 per cent over 1941.

Wellesley Plans Large Oil Saving

Classes at Wellesley College will be discontinued for an eight weeks' winter vacation period instead of six weeks as previously announced. The lengthening of the vacation by two weeks was decided recently by the College faculty so that more fuel oil may be conserved.

Under the new schedule, the College will close Dec. 19 and resume second semester classes on Feb. 15. To allow for the extra two weeks in the winter, spring vacation has been curtailed to five days, April 8-12, and commencement exercises will be held on June 14, a week later than originally planned.

The saving in fuel for the eight-week period will amount to between 75,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil, and it is anticipated that the severest cold weather will be over by the time classes start again.

Dean Landis to Speak On Civilian Defense Front

Dean James M. Landis, National Director of Civilian Defense, will speak on "The Second Front in Civilian Defense" at a Boston Advertising Club luncheon tomorrow at the Statler Hotel.

At the same time, Irving Berlin, composer will present citations to four "unsung heroes" of civilian defense: Celand C. Brooks, organizer of an airplane observation post, George Green, a spotter who identifies planes solely by ear, Miss Aita Moloney, auxiliary fireman, and A. C. Proctor, motion picture operator who entertains civilian defense meetings.

Saltonstall Urges More Bond Buying

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today urged all citizens of Massachusetts to take part in the national observance of "Women at War Week" which begins today and continues through Sunday.

Appealing to the people to greatly increase their purchases of war bonds and stamps, the Governor said, "Massachusetts is heartily joining in the national observance of 'Women at War Week.' . . . The immediate objective is a woman-directed campaign to promote the sale of war bonds and stamps. But the meaning of the occasion goes deeper. This is an opportunity to pay tribute to our womenfolk for the great part they have already played in the war and a preview of the larger role which they constantly will assume.

"Each day our manpower problems becomes more acute," the Governor continued, "and each day women step in to take the places of men in some new field. Women have already been active in promoting the purchase of war bonds and stamps, but this is the first big selling assignment completely turned over to them. I know they will succeed because they have already won the admiration of us all and will receive eager cooperation. In appreciation I urge that all citizens of Massachusetts this week buy substantially more stamps and bonds than they had otherwise planned."

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Nazis Imperiled by Russian Advance

Continued from Page 1

grad today after smashing the enemy lines in the greatest Russian offensive of this year's campaign.

Already some 15,000 Germans have been killed and more than 18,000 captured since the Russians sprang their drive. German besiegers of Stalingrad have been placed in a perilous position, and German forces in the Caucasus are being held to a standstill as the severe Russian winter sets in.

The Stalingrad offensive stretched two arms around the Germans still holding positions in Stalingrad and placed the Russians astride two important railway lines used by the Germans to supply these forces.

The offensive began, dispatches said, with a one-hour artillery barrage so intense that when firing ceased only isolated enemy guns replied. Red Army infantry and tanks then piled through the German front line, driving the enemy from trenches into the open steppes.

The German front line was overwhelmed by the weight of the Russian offensive, dispatches said. Prisoners started to pour in and guns and mortars piled up as the Russian Army carried the advance as far as 45 miles at some points.

"During the night of Nov. 22-23 our troops in the Stalingrad area continued to carry out successful operations and continued to move forward," the Russian communiqué said.

The Russians announced that a Red Army force sweeping forward from northwest of Stalingrad had reached and occupied Kalach, 50 miles west of Stalingrad, while another column striking westward south of the city had occupied the railroad town of Abganerovo, 40 miles southwest of Stalingrad.

Russians Break Through Along 18-Mile Front

Lashing out from positions northwest of Stalingrad, the Russians broke through the German lines on a front 18 miles wide and occupied Kalach, an important navigation port on the Don River, and the railroad station of Krivomuzginskaya, a few miles southeast of Kalach.

The Russians still were sorting and assessing the material captured in the swift, three-day advance, but it was announced that 360 field guns and many machine guns, mortars, rifles, trucks, and other equipment had been taken.

Seven enemy divisions, including one tank division, were reported "completely routed" and heavy losses were said to have been inflicted on 7 infantry divisions, 2 tank, and 2 motorized infantry divisions.

"This latest defeat of the German Army shows that the Red Army has the strength not only to thwart the enemy's plans but to destroy him completely," said Pravda.

Fighting still continued in a factory district of Stalingrad Sunday, the communiqué reported.

Dozens of inhabited localities were captured by the southern column of the advancing Soviet troops, it said.

The costly struggle in the Caucasus continued and the Russians reported that three Axis counterattacks were repulsed. In another sector, the Russians advanced and occupied a factory.

The German High Command issued this communiqué:

Fighting activity in the Caucasus area was restricted to local undertakings.

Heavy defensive battles are taking place in the area south of Stalingrad and in the great Don River loop where German and Rumanian troops are collaborating with strong forces of close-range aircraft in order to ward off the Soviets.

When the weather cleared temporarily in the central sector of the Eastern Front, bombers and dive bombers were engaged in raiding enemy artillery emplacements and troop barracks.

Battle of Tunisia:

Allied Force Attacks Tunis-Bizerte Area

The British First Army, with American and French support, was reported o have launched a big attack against the German-Italian positions in the defense perimeter of Bizerte and Tunis, where General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, one-time German master of African desert warfare, was said to be in command, with perhaps a part of his Afrika Korps.

The radio in Allied-held Morocco said prisoners already had been brought in as a result of the British attack, which the Allies have been preparing for a week. Berlin broadcasts hinted that Marshal Rommel had transferred his headquarters and perhaps some of his Libyan forces to Tunisia.

Previously, British and American forces, which had streamed across North Africa for hundreds of miles in a race to get control of Tunisia's Middle Mediterranean bases, were reported to have tested the defenses in the northern tip of the French Protectorate, and Radio Morocco quoted an Allied spokesman as saying their attacks were growing in violence.

The broadcast said that one clash occurred 22 miles south of the coast and that the engagement "remained indecisive."

Allied spokesmen were quoted as admitting the Germans and Italians were well established with a strong air force at Bizerte and Tunis, and it was apparent the Axis was going to make a fight to retain its dominance of the Sicilian Straits.

French reports told of attempted Axis infiltrations in South Tunisia, and other reports from Allied headquarters in North Africa said similar tactics were being attempted from the north, where the main Axis forces have been landed by sea and air.

'Old Glory' on Arm Aided AEF in Africa

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 23

Providing American invasion troops in North Africa with American Flag armbands was such a last-minute rush job that speed boats were used to make final deliveries to transports already headed for the Mediterranean.

Pictures of beach landings in North Africa showed United States troops wearing a miniature "Old Glory" in the form of a brassard on the left arm. By readily identifying the troops as American, the brassards were credited by Army headquarters with facilitating landings, possibly preventing many casualties by inviting nonresistance from the French.

Flank Attack From Tripolitania Likely

These suggested that Marshal Rommel, who more than once has foiled Allied stratagems to trap him, was attempting a flank attack from Tripolitania against British and American forces converging on the northern tip of Tunisia.

If Marshal Rommel has split his forces, it was presumed here that he had dispatched some armored units from Tripoli either overland or by sea, to Gabès or Sfax on the East Tunisian coast.

Both lie south and southeast of the routes of the main Allied forces driving eastward from Algeria, but pro-Allied French forces have been reported in control along most of the coast, and, according to French North African broadcasts, some British and American forces had joined these French allies.

A North African broadcast, purporting to quote a pro-Allied French communiqué, said German infiltration units had been thrown out of the oasis of Gafsa, west of Gabès, but other infiltrations were being attempted as far north as Kairouan, 75 miles south of Tunis.

The Berlin Radio said:

"With Tunisia, Rommel has exchanged a useless strip of desert for a battle zone akin to European conditions. Nothing proves more clearly Rommel's strategical genius than this move, carried out as soon as he realized the enemy's intentions.

"In this way the balance has shifted from east to west. Rommel's Afrikan Korps now has taken up positions prepared beforehand."

While Axis announcements indicated that Algiers and Allied forces there were under frequent air attack, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters and Cairo headquarters showed that the Axis bases at Tripoli, Tunis, and Bizerte were being pounded heavily by American four-motored bombers, Allied medium bombers, and twin-engined fighters attacking from both the east and west.

American-built Liberator four-motored bombers, flown by British airmen but operating under the United States Bomber Command, meanwhile pounded Tripoli for the third time in two days with heavy explosives.

A United States communiqué said hits were scored on the mole at the port, which is Marshal Rommel's base, and fires and explosions were observed. The attack, made early Sunday, followed those by B-24s, flown by Americans, day and night on Saturday.

As the Eighth Army advance continued, Allied planes were increasingly active against the enemy's air, land, and sea communications. Malta was the main hub of this activity, except for the long-range four-motored blows.

Again the Allied air forces operating over the desert were confined to fighter patrols due to weather conditions.

Medium bombers, however, raided the airdrome at Bizerte, Tunisia, scoring hits on hangars and other buildings and starting two fires, the communiqué said. These bombers apparently were based on Malta.

Retreat Continues:

Attempted Axis Stand In Desert Is Foiled

The British Eighth Army engaging the remnants of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating forces in the Agedabia region forced them to withdraw, the British announced from Cairo.

Axis troops disposed south of the village were forced to withdraw presumably toward El Agheila, the communiqué said.

New Guinea:

Allies Tighten Grip Around Foe at Buna

The Japanese lost 1 destroyer, 19 planes, and 2 small landing craft Sunday in a futile effort to break the stranglehold which Allied ground and air forces are tightening around the weakened but still hard-hitting Japanese on the northeastern New Guinea coast.

While the airmen of the Southwest Pacific command gave the Japanese ground positions the worst punishment they have been subjected to on any day of the New Guinea campaign, American and Australian troops closed in to capture a new landing strip at Buna.

Latest reports said the Allies were attacking the Buna Mission, one mile from Buna and the main landing field on the outskirts of that village.

The bombers sank the destroyer apparently as it moved to land troops at Buna, the High Command said.

The situation at Gona, 12 miles up the coast from Buna, was confused but all reports indicated that the Australians who have been attacking heavily for several days, fought their way closer to this objective, which is the northwestern limit of the Japanese beachhead.

Despite heavy pressure that the Allied ground and air units are maintaining at every point, the Japanese are still fighting back bitterly with field and antiaircraft artillery, mortars, and machine guns.

The Japanese were foiled in the first attempt to bring dive bombers into action in their backs-to-the-sea defense in the Buna-Gona area.

Escorted by 20 Zeros, 12 Japanese dive bombers attempted to attack forward Allied positions Sunday but were driven off by Allied planes which chased the Japanese back to their Lae and Salamaua bases.

In the runing fight and the subsequent low-level attack on the airfields, the Allied airmen destroyed 19 enemy planes. One American Airacobra fighter was lost.

The Air Command met the most formidable Japanese air challenge to date with the strongest air effort of the campaign. Throughout the day Douglas attack planes, Martin B26 bombers, Flying Fortresses, Airacobras, and Australian Beaufighters were in the air, fighting off enemy planes and hitting Japanese ground positions with such frequency it was virtually impossible to tabulate the numbers of the formations.

RAF Raids Force Genoa Evacuation

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—A mass evacuation of Genoa by means of many special trains is taking place as a result of the Royal Air Force raids, the British Radio reported Nov. 20.

"The stations of Genoa and its environs are all day crowded with people who want to escape from the danger zone," it said.

"There is bitter complaint that the refugees at the suburban stations have only little chance of getting transportation. One train after another steams through these suburban stations, but all of them are already overcrowded.

"The Italian Government is trying to meet the complaint that nothing is being done for the population of Genoa. Today the tables of the special trains for refugees have been published."

Pope Protests

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Vatican City Radio said Nov. 20 that Pope Pius XII again had expressed his opposition to the bombing of civilians in a letter to the Archbishop of Genoa offering sympathy to inhabitants of the Italian city.

Norway Lesson Used In African Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The Allied success in North Africa was partly due to the lesson which was learned in Norway.

According to Brig. Gen. H. S. Sewell, military commentator for the British Information Services, a large factor in the failure of the hastily organized Anglo-French expedition to Norway in 1940 was the lack of port facilities. Land guns and heavy ammunition could not be landed.

To avoid such a situation in North Africa, General Eisenhower's expedition was accompanied by a body of experts and trained stevedores to land the heavy matériel, General Sewell said.

Owing to the work of these specialists, the soldiers now in contact with the enemy have their necessary fighting equipment.

Aleutians:

Japan's Strategy Falters in Arctic

Indecision of the Japanese Command and the insufficient equipment for the Aleutian campaign has been demonstrated clearly in recent activities in the northern island sector. The Japanese, who made such a brave showing in June, now apparently are unable to decide whether to hold even what they have.

Although many observers believed at first that Kiska was only an outpost for main Japanese activities in the Aleutians, developments this fall indicate they once decided to center all activities there, even abandoning Attu and other island outposts to reinforce much-bombed Kiska.

However, they may have changed their minds when they made an attempt to reinforce Kiska by air via Attu after all Kiska planes had been knocked out of the skies in bomber and fighter attacks by United States and Canadian airmen during September and early October.

Settling of eight Japanese planes on Holtz Bay, Attu, a couple weeks ago again centered attention on that first occupied island. However, indecision was apparent even in the reinforcement attempt, as only a few planes were sent boxed atop destroyer decks toward Kiska—only to be sighted and sunk by American airmen.

Skydragons Strike:

Big Japanese Ship Sunk at Haiphong

American Skydragons of the China command sank a big Japanese ship—a transport or possibly an aircraft carrier—at Haiphong, French Indo-China, Sunday, to cap a series of devastating Allied weekend raids upon the Japanese from Burma in the south to the Yangtze Basin in China.

The ship of between 12,000 and 15,000 tons was destroyed in an assault upon the dock and warehouse area of the enemy-occupied port on the Gulf of Tonkin, it was announced at headquarters of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the China Air Task Force.

Immense fires were declared to have been left enveloping the Haiphong waterfront, over which supplies are believed flowing inland for a Japanese attack on Yunnan Province, in Southern China, from Indo-China.

Destroyers Sunk:

Japanese and U. S. Each Lose One Ship

News that the United States had lost an additional destroyer in the Nov. 13-15 Battle of the Solomons was balanced by the sinking of a Japanese destroyer off New Guinea.

The Japanese ship was destroyed by Allied bombers while apparently attempting to land reinforcements at Buna, northeast coast base which gradually is being encircled by Australian and American troops.

Loss of the American destroyer, which sank the night of Nov. 16 from torpedo damage suffered during the previous night's action, was reported by the Navy on Sunday. The officers and crew were rescued by another destroyer, with no fatalities reported.

This brought to nine—seven destroyers and two cruisers—the total American naval casualties in the big battle that ended in the smashing of a Japanese invasion armada headed for Guadalcanal Island. The Navy has reported 28 Japanese ships sunk and 10 damaged.

The latest communiqué gave no further details of the land fighting on Guadalcanal, where American troops were reported on Saturday to have advanced a mile beyond their previous western position along the Matanikau River.

Last reports on the fighting to the east of Henderson Airfield said about half of the 1,500 Japanese troops there had been slain and the rest had scattered through the jungle.

Stuttgart Raided:

German City Target Of British Bombers

The German industrial and communications center of Stuttgart was attacked Sunday night by a strong force of British bombers, and the Air Ministry said that low-level observation showed that the results were good.

"Ten of our bombers are missing," the Ministry said.

Fighter Command aircraft were reported to have attacked freight trains in Northern France and fired an Axis supply ship in the English Channel, further blows against Hitler's faltering transport systems.

Canadians participated in the Stuttgart raid.

The Berlin Radio quoted a DNB dispatch which said incendiary bombs had caused slight damage in one town of Southern Germany, but did not identify the target.

The Capital of Württemberg Province, Stuttgart lies approximately 400 miles southeast of Dover. A center of aviation and electrical industries, it was attacked three nights in succession by the Royal Air Force in May.

Submarine and aircraft engine plants are located at Stuttgart. It contains the headquarters of such concerns as Bosch, makers of ignition parts; Daimler-Benz, which manufactures plane, tank, and truck motors; and Hirth, which makes precision equipment.

The city is also an important railway junction. The raid was its tenth of the war.

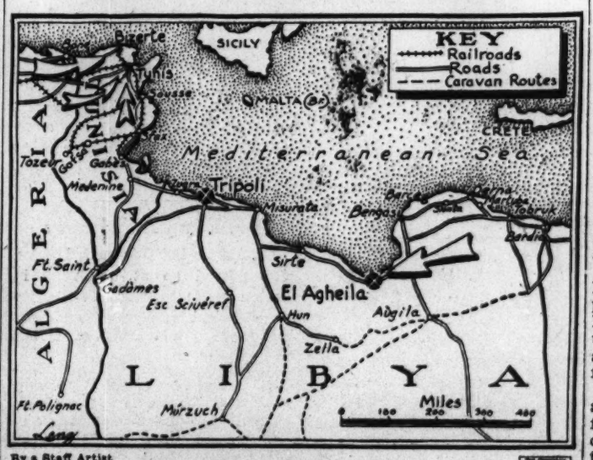
Long May It Wave

Associated Press Radiophoto

Stars and Stripes in North Africa

In this particular case, the flag flies over the French Fort Lyautey near Rabat in French Morocco. The fort, captured during the American attack, plainly shows the result of shell fire. Soldiers patrol the fort's pock-marked gate.

Hitler Faces Showdown



By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in North Africa

White arrows indicate main points of activity in North African fighting. Arrow in east shows approximately the position of the British Eighth Army pursuing Nazi forces. Three arrows in Tunisia depict the Allies encirclement of Tunis and Bizerte. General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is reported to be organizing resistance in Southern Tunisia.

U. S. Victory in Pacific Grows

Continued from Page 1

nage losses, therefore, may have reached the point where another attack on the Solomons on the scale of the last would put a severe and dangerous strain on their naval resources. It is not unreasonably optimistic to assume that the question of whether to resume the attack on our Solomons toehold is being debated gravely and conservatively in Tokyo today.

Heavy Loss in Shipping

This consideration gives a new meaning to what has been achieved in our Solmons campaign.

It has not yet achieved the strategic purpose for which it was launched. But it has achieved a purpose which was not contemplated, and that has been to crush Japanese shipping, both naval and transport. The campaign has still to be won strategically, but meanwhile it has provided a means of inflicting sufficient attritional losses on the Japanese fleet to shift the Pacific balance of naval power in our direction.

The Solomons campaign has resulted in the sinking of one Japanese battleship, nine cruisers and 14 destroyers. In addition a large warship which was either a battleship or a supercruiser was sunk. Against that we have lost two aircraft carriers, five cruisers and 13 destroyers. This happens at a period in the war when new American warships are joining the fleet daily at a rate known to be above Japanese replacements. Navy Department spokesmen assert that trading on such a basis is to our advantage.

The extent of the Navy's success in repulsing this latest Japanese attack on the Solomons and its significance to the attritional war which goes on constantly alongside of the tactical and strategic war is not likely, however, to take the Solomons campaign entirely out of the realm of public controversy.

Acute Division of Opinion

Whereas the African campaign won the almost universal approval of all sections of public opinion in the United States, the Solomons campaign has caused the most acute division of opinion of any military decision Washington has made during the course of the war.

Not all of the background is yet entirely clear, but in view of the controversy which has arisen and the likelihood that it will revive again over whether powerful efforts should be made now to advance our position in the Solomons, it is timely to set forth the following information on the subject.

The decision to undertake the Solomons campaign was not in conflict with the basic American strategic decision to consider Germany as the enemy which must be beaten first. It was never advanced as an alternative to that plan and was never contemplated as a means of producing a departure from that plan. It was reached after full consultation by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington and was in fact only part of a joint land and sea operation.

It did result from the fact that the United States is fighting two powerful enemies, neither of which can be ignored while concentrating against the other. No matter how desirable it is to defeat Hitler first, Japan cannot be allowed free run of the Pacific in the process.

Defensive Position Vital

In order to be able to concentrate against Hitler it was virtually necessary to secure and maintain a sound defensive position in the Pacific. Such a position did not exist and could not exist so long as the Japanese were pushing steadily down from Rabaul.

It was therefore decided in June that regardless of the demands of the African campaign it was necessary to launch the earliest possible effort to clear up the New Guinea-Solomons-Rabaul triangle which the Japanese were then well on the way to acquiring and which would have been a highly dangerous salient in our Pacific position had they succeeded.

It has been charged that the campaign was hastily and badly conceived and executed.

Warfare often requires hasty and inadequate movements. The Solomons campaign was initiated earlier than originally intended, for an imperative reason. The Japanese were about to complete the airfield on Guadalcanal. We were not as ready in early August as we would have liked to be. But what we would have gained by waiting would in all probability have been heavily overbalanced by the enormous advantage that the airfield would have been to the enemy. Time seemed more important than fuller preparations.

Won by Sheer Heroism

The Japanese reacted more violently than had been expected. It was assumed that they would react with a strong effort to recapture Guadalcanal and Tulagi, but it was hardly expected that they would call a halt on every other front and devote almost their entire energies for the campaign season to stopping us in the Solomons.

That they did react so did not disprove the wisdom of the move. It meant that we were providing more relief to other fronts than we had assumed we would be providing. It also served to emphasize the importance of the Solomons area in the Japanese plans. It is a reasonable deduction from their reaction that we interfered with their plans more seriously than we had realized.

The result was that we maintained our position with a narrower margin of safety than was anticipated. There have been periods during the past two months when the Navy estimated its chances of being able to hold at considerably less than 50-50.

Guadalcanal could easily have become another Bataan. That it did not was due to the sheer heroism of the men who fought superior Japanese naval forces at sea—and beat them. The land position would have been hopeless if the enemy had been able to wrest control of the surrounding waters from our hands.

Too Cautious at First

It is no fair basis for condemnation of the Navy that it undertook a dangerous operation which might have failed. Wars are not won by waiting until all odds are in your favor. The major criticism of the Navy in preceding months was that it was too cautious. The situation was becoming highly critical and called for daring action. One of the most responsible criticisms yet made of the Solomons campaign was the charge of Hanson Baldwin, military editor of the New York Times, that the tactics employed in the early phases were not sufficiently daring or aggressive.

The charge has also been made that the unexpected intensity of the battle for the Solomons forced the diversion of forces originally assigned to the African offensive and in fact nearly forced the abandonment of that operation. It is extremely probable that more American ships, planes and men have been by now assigned to the Solomons than originally contemplated. But that this increase in the forces allocated to that area has been at the net expense of the African expedition is doubtful.

Reduction in Pressure

The Japanese forces drawn into the Solomons have reduced Japanese pressure elsewhere. The need for air support in the Solomons was partly met by General MacArthur's air forces which, entirely because of the Solomons operation, met with less opposition on the New Guinea front. General MacArthur's needs were less.

Our naval and air forces in the central and northern Pacific were able to detach forces they would otherwise have needed. The chances are that the additional demands of the Solomons area have been largely met by a shifting of forces in the Pacific made possible because our initiative in the Solomons relieved the pressure elsewhere.

In fact it can be argued that the amount of Japanese force drawn into the Solomons has aided the Africa expedition by relieving the British fleet from immediate danger in the Indian Ocean and permitting a shift of its weight into the Mediterranean.

And if the Japanese had broken through our supply line at New Caledonia it would probably have required a greater diversion from the European front than anything which may have taken place to bolster our Solomons position.

There was also a good reason for proceeding in the Solomons simultaneously with the opening of General MacArthur's drive in New Guinea instead of waiting until that had been completed. Transportation across the Owen Stanley mountains in New Guinea is so difficult that Buna, Gona, Lea and Salamaua could never have been seriously attacked except by water around the tip of New Guinea if the Japanese had been free to concentrate all their forces in the South Pacific against that one threat.

Review of Strategy

Rabaul threatens that water line of supply around New Guinea. If the Navy had not gone into the Solomons when it did it would have had to employ the same or greater force in New Guinea to convoy General MacArthur's troops and supplies around to the northern coast under the immediate threat of Japanese air and sea forces based on Rabaul.

Perhaps concentrating everything on the New Guinea operation might have been better. It certainly would have raised the problem of unified command to an acute stage sooner. The Navy's desire to avoid a unified command in General MacArthur's area may have been a contributory reason for the decision to attack Rabaul simultaneously from two directions instead of only from New Guinea. But there were other important reasons which have validity.

Certainly as it has worked out General MacArthur's task in New Guinea has been eased by the Japanese decision to concentrate against the Solomons advance.

However, the fact remains that Rabaul is the obvious objective of the whole co-ordinated operation and the Navy is not as near Rabaul yet as it presumably hoped to be by this time. The campaign remains controversial, as also does the fact that it is still a co-ordinated operation between two separate commands instead of a unified operation under a unified command.

Moto Talk Too Nice To Resemble Marine

By the Associated Press

Niland, Calif., Nov. 23

That now familiar Japanese trick of trying to disarm American jungle sentries by calling out in English isn't working so well any more, Lieut. Col. W. I. Phipps of the Marine Corps related on his return from the Solomon Islands.

Colonel Phipps told of a Marine gunner who heard footsteps in the dark and let go a few bursts.

An answer came quickly: "Hold up your fire. We are American troops. I am bringing in my platoon."

The gunner's replying blast of fire knocked out an enemy patrol.

"Just too grammatical to be a Marine," he explained.

Australia's War Effort Wins Praise by U. S. Naval Officer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Australia's much discussed war effort received strong commendation from Rear Admiral Brent Young, Chief of the U. S. Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, after his return last week from an inspection tour of the South and Southwest Pacific Areas.

At a formal press conference, Admiral Young said that in view of published and private criticisms he had made a particular study of the situation at Australian docks where labor difficulties were alleged to have caused unnecessary delays. He said he was satisfied that the Australian stevedore was delivering more work per day, despite his rest periods for tea, etc., than the American stevedore.

He said that he had received a degree of co-operation from Australian Government officials, both civil and military, which exceeded any reasonable expectations, and that he knew of no grounds for assertions that General MacArthur had been having "coalition difficulties."

Admiral Young's favorable views on Australia's effort have helped to readjust Washington opinion on the subject after a heavy swing to the critical side due to a coincidental combination of circumstances an dreports.

While the Admiral recognized the political difficulty of removing Australia's ban on overseas service for conscripts he felt that its removal would be an important gain and expressed admiration for Prime Minister Curtin's courage in initiating the matter.

New Trial Denied In Treason Case

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—Federal Judge William J. Campbell Nov. 20 denied motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment for the six German-Americans convicted of treason for aiding and sheltering Herbert Haupt, executed Nazi saboteur.

Judge Campbell, after hearing arguments for mitigation of the sentence, said he would sentence the sextet at 10:30 a. m., Nov. 24. They face a minimum sentence of five years in prison and may be sentenced to capital punishment.

The convicted defendants were Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt, parents of the executed saboteur; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling, uncle and aunt of Herbert Haupt; and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Wergin, friends of the Haupt family.

Attorney Paul A. F. Warnholtz argued that the government had failed to prove the overt acts charged in the indictment. He said that the jury did not take time enough to consider the evidence properly before reaching a verdict. The jury devoted only about 10 minutes to the fate of each defendant, he charged, and apparently had paid more attention to "inflamatory" remarks by the government than to the evidence.

Victory Book Campaign; National Board Named

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Franklin P. Adams, Edward L. Bernays, and Norman Cousins have been appointed to form the National Campaign Board for the 1943 Victory Book Campaign, which plans to collect millions of books for the men in the armed forces, it was announced Nov. 22.

The American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and the USO announced the appointments of the men who will head the drive, which will take place from Jan. 5 to March 5, 1943. The announcement said it is hoped that the books turned in will exceed the 10,000,000 quota reached in 1942, although no goal has been set.

German Women Rioting In Cologne Reported

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Inbel, the Belgian News Agency in London, said Nov. 22 it had received authoritative reports of recent German riots led by women in Cologne, the much-bombed Rhineland city.

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Food and Other Axis Supplies Cut by Rout in North Africa

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Pierre Laval in his weekend radiocast told Frenchmen that Allied occupation of North Africa would interfere with the food supplies available to France, he disclosed only a part of the story.

For the resources of the Mediterranean area have played an important part in the precariously balanced economy of the Axis.

It had provided the closest source for such strategic materials as phosphates, molybdenum, manganese, zinc, iron ore, wool, and cotton.

The repercussions on European agriculture may be considerable but indirect.

Mediterranean exports of vital foodstuffs are not considerable. They amounted to 127,000,000 before the war. That is less than a quarter of Germany's yearly food imports, and about 10 per cent of the annual food imports of all of Nazi Europe.

However the blocking of phosphate imports through the loss of North Africa is a different and very serious matter.

Shortage of Fertilizers

It has been pointed out frequently that shortage of fertilizers is one of the greatest dangers to European agriculture. The output of manure is steadily decreasing, due to the extensive slaughtering of cattle which, in its turn, is the result of the growing fodder shortage. Of artificial fertilizers only those pertaining to the nitrate group are available in sufficient quantity.

The equally necessary phosphate fertilizers are lacking.

Nazi-dominated Europe produces only 40 per cent of the phosphates required for that area. Almost 50 per cent, or well over 1,000,000 tons yearly, were supplied from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. The remaining 10 to 15 per cent formerly came from the United States.

The British blockade barred the American and somewhat reduced the North African exports, and this was one of the main reasons why Germany's crops dropped by 15 per cent in 1941 and by almost 20 per cent this year, notwithstanding the fact that the acreage under cultivation had been increased by 1,000,000 acres during the same period.

Reduction in Phosphates

Now that the whole of North Africa has become a theater of war, a further drastic cut in Europe's phosphate supplies is inevitable.

As to manganese, which is indispensable in the manufacture of high grade steel, Europe's own production covers barely one tenth of her requirements, while another tenth was supplied from the Mediterranean area.

The loss of yearly imports of some 2,500,000 tons of iron ore and of smaller quantities of zinc, molybdenum, and copper will be felt by the German war industries, but is not likely to imperil the production program. The same applies to exports of wool, vegetable oil, and tropical fruits from Africa and the Mediterranean area.

In one respect, however, the loss of North Africa would result in a net gain to Nazi economy. This area is essentially void of petroleum and requires under normal conditions a supply of roughly 2,000,000 tons a year.

A Saving in Gasoline

How far these requirements were actually met and how far they were increased by the fuel consumption of the planes, tanks and trucks of the German-Italian army in Libya is impossible to say.

But it is a well-known fact that a fleet of tankers had to be directed from Trieste, Genoa, and Valona to the Axis-held Libyan ports and that Rommel's defeat was closely connected with the mounting tanker destruction by British submarines and Allied bombers.

In losing Africa, Hitler would therefore save at least 2,000,000 tons of gasoline a year, maybe even twice as much. Yet it is doubtful if this thought will comfort the Axis leaders.

General Surprises Danny

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—He wrote his mother gaily that he'd "be with the General and generals don't get hurt"—but Danny Herr, wounded, and his scrappy General had to swim half a mile to safety when Japanese planes sank their trawler off the New Guinea coast Nov. 16.

The Daily News revealed the story of Danny, their former reporter and "one of the nicest little guys who ever began a newspaper career as a copy boy on this newspaper."

Danny, they said, was a warrant officer and private secretary to the fire-eating General, name censored, who saved his life.

The two went overboard after their trawler was sunk, Danny with his legs injured but his lifebelt keeping him afloat. The General made a brief stop on a dinghy, where he blazed away at the Japanese planes with a rifle, then he went overboard again and struck out for shore, half a mile away.

At about this time, he spotted Danny, helpless to do much maneuvering, with the Japanese planes overhead firing at him. He swam to Danny's assistance, and the two making frequent dives to duck bullets, made shore safely.

The News said Danny, five feet five inches and weighing not much more than 100 pounds, an "unlikely looking draftee," was inducted on Jan. 15, 1941 and assigned to Fort Bragg, S. C., just a rookie. He became a Corporal, then a Sergeant, then, at another camp, he was made a Master Sergeant and Secretary to the General.

After he reached Australia with the General, he got the rank of Warrant Officer, highest non-commissioned rank. It was from Australia he wrote his mother, Mrs. Minnie Herr, of Hudson, Ohio, about his sedate prospects with his General.

Mrs. Herr, who was in New York, took the news of his wounds and his rescue bravely, and said:

"I knew he was only fooling about not getting hurt, but I haven't worried and I won't now."

Four U. S. Rubber Experts Ready to Visit Russia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Four American rubber and chemical experts were reported Nov. 21 ready to leave shortly for Russia to study synthetic rubber processes developed by that country.

William M. Jeffers, rubber director, arranged the mission in line with the Baruch Committee report criticizing Washington's failure to ask Russian aid in setting up this country's synthetic program, said an official who cannot be quoted by name.

Axis Failed at Building Links in Africa

United Nations held firmly to wide development of transport as prelude to present offensive.

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Africa is the only continent of the Old World which the Axis could never penetrate in depth; it is the only one where the English-speaking nations have been able to muster sufficient power for a land offensive. Prior to the Allied landings in North Africa, only the dubious neutrality of Vichy's colonial empire in Africa had hitherto prevented the consolidation of the whole continent into an offensive bastion of the Allies. .

Even before the actual offensive, dispatch of U. S. troops to Liberia foreshadowed the determination of the United Nations to bring Africa entirely under their control. Another step in this direction has been the development of extensive transportation facilities in the interior.

This new system of communications would remain incomplete, however, if Vichy's possessions should continue to keep Africa divided into four separate areas:

North Africa with its fertile coastal plains separated from the desert by the Atlas Mountain range which extends over 1,650 miles from the Atlantic coast of Morocco to the Tripolitanian border. These mountains are almost 200 miles broad in an area twice as large as Europe's Alps.

The Sahara desert from the southern slopes of the Atlas and the coast of Libya to the prairies north of rivers Senegal and Niger.

East Africa with Egypt, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

Central and Southern Africa from Senegal and Niger to Mombasa and from Lake Chad to the Cape of Good Hope.

Divided Communications

Every one of these four areas has a separate system of communications. Apart from the railroad from Lobito Bay on the South Atlantic to Beira on the Mozambique Channel, Africa has no permanent trans-continental artery of mass transportation.

The legendary Cape-Cairo railroad does not exist.

The Trans-Sahara railroad from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Guinea has not been completed.

The two old caravan routes from the Cameroons and French Equatorial Africa to the Valley of the Nile are reported to have been considerably improved but they are not all-weather routes and cannot carry heavy traffic.

The only effective Trans-African communications are two air lines—one flying west-east, the other north-south.

One extends from the African West Coast to the eastern Mediterranean and to the Red Sea, the other from Cairo by way of Nairobi to the Cape.

The former follows the old prewar air route from Lagos, capital of British Nigeria, by way of the Nigerian rail terminal Kano to Fort Lamy and thence by way of El Geneina in French Equatorial Africa to El Fasher in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and to Khartoum on the Nile.

The north-south route bifurcates at Nairobi, capital of Kenya, a western route extending to Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia, and an eastern line proceeding to the port of Mombasa and thence along the east coast southward via Mozambique, Beira, Lourenço-Marques to Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

The most important Trans-African air line today is the route from the Gulf of Guinea to the Valley of the Nile.

Since the Mediterranean has been closed to Allied shipping and the approach to India through the Panama Canal has been hampered by the fall of Singapore and Java, this west-east route through Africa has become one of the lifelines of the United Nations.

Chain of Airports

In the last few months Pan American Airways under the auspices of the U. S. Air Transport Command has developed a chain of air ports and other ground installations along this route over which air cargoes, bombers and even certain types of fighters are reaching Egypt and the Middle East.

Its main relay station is Fort Lamy near Lake Chad.

Fort Lamy is the center of all transcontinental communications east of the Sudan.

From Fort Lamy a motor caravan route extends westward to Zinder, terminal of the so-called Hoggar motor track to Algiers.

Zinder is connected by good caravan routes with Niamey and Gao, the southern terminal of the projected Trans-Sahara railway and of the principal automobile line across the Sahara to Oran.

A third automobile track extends northward from Fort Lamy to Bilma south of Libya and less than 800 miles from the border of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Today the tracks striking west and northward from Lake Chad are almost abandoned. Border crossings between Free French Equatorial Africa and Vichy's Niger colony are carefully guarded.

Fort Lamy is relatively easy to supply. From Lagos and Port Harcourt on the coast of British Nigeria two railroads extend into the interior. Their northeastern terminal at Kano is only about 400 miles from Fort Lamy. The caravan route between these two places is easily accessible to motor vehicles and can be supplemented by shallow-draft river boats from Kano to Lake Chad. A third supply route—a highway—reaches Fort Lamy from Duala in the Cameroons via Yaoundé.

Strong Allied Position

The Allies are in a strong position on Lake Chad; they have air and automobile communications with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, with Brazzaville and Leopoldville on the lower Congo and through the Congo basin with South Africa. Supplies and equipment are reaching them from the Gulf of Guinea.

Despite recurrent attacks by unidentified planes, construction work in and around Fort Lamy has not been stopped. Today the chain of airports and supply stations on all the vital routes to and from Lake Chad is almost completed and Vichy bombers no longer venture over Fort Lamy.

Vichy's frontier guards are reported to have been driven from the northwestern corner of Lake Chad and the Allies have the lake boats under their control.

French West Africa is handicapped by lack of fuel and mechanical equipment. Very little has reached Dakar by sea. Since the Trans-Sahara railroad is not yet completed there are only two ways by which the valleys of Senegal and Niger can be supplied—overland or by air. In either case the quantities which actually arrive must be very small.

By air, supplies are shipped over the three regular north-south routes: the main line from Casablanca along the coast to Dakar and two lines from Oran and Algiers to Gao and Niamey.

Six Overland Routes

Overland, supplies have to be carried by automobile through the desert. There are altogether six motor tracks from the Mediterranean to the valleys of Senegal and Niger. Three of these are desert motor tracks to Gao, Zinder and Bilma. The three western tracks are from Tiznit, Morocco, to Senegal, which is connected by rail with Dakar; from Tiznit to Nema in French Sudan and from southern Morocco to Timbuktu.

None of the six tracks is a highway in the modern sense; they are old caravan routes cleared of rocks and big stones and marked by poles. In 1938, the Colonial Ministry in Paris reported that there was a rest hut with a fuel tank and a small repair station every 190 to 250 miles, but even these primitive facilities do not seem to have existed everywhere.

In the last two years there has been some activity on the track from Morocco and on the motor track along the projected Trans-Sahara line.

It is not impossible that part of the Trans-Sahara route is already being served by a field railway. Rails from thousands of miles of secondary railroads taken up by order of the Vichy Government were earmarked for North Africa.

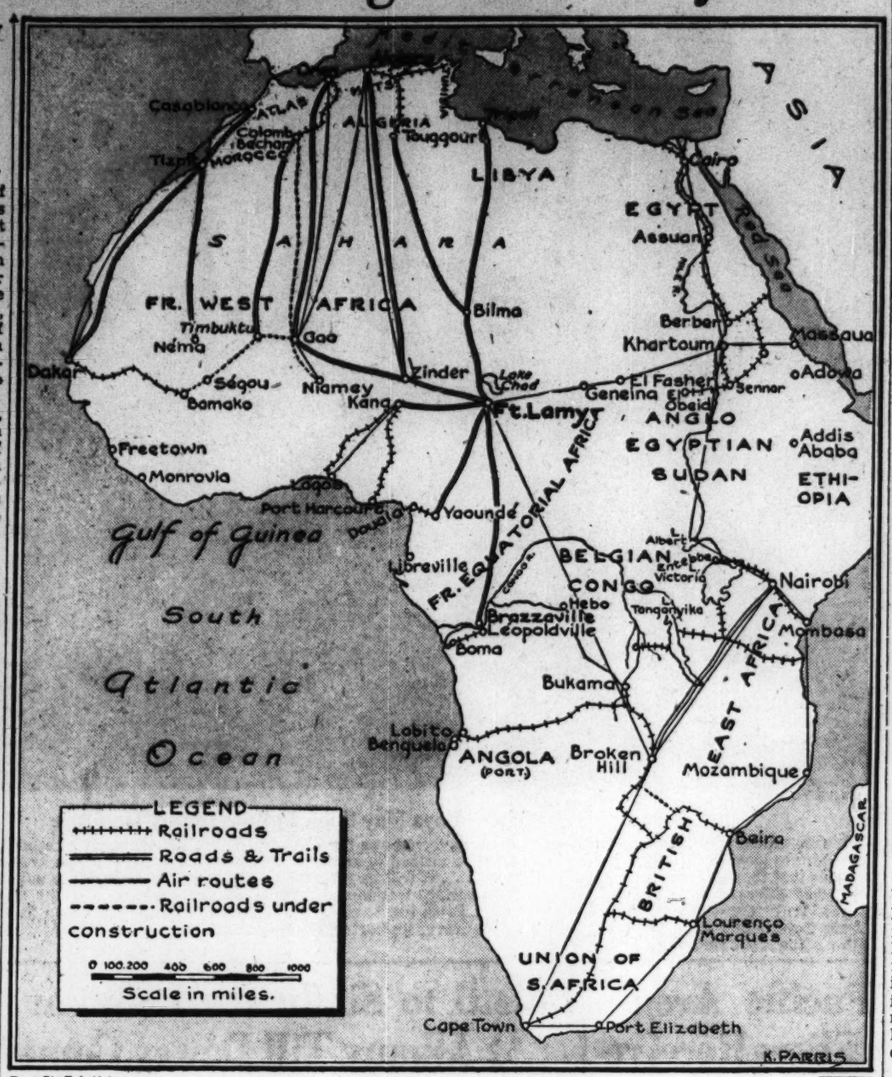
Dakar Poorly Supplied

It seems certain, however, that the railroad has not yet been pushed far enough into the desert to serve as an effective supply line for Dakar and Zinder.

Admiral Darlan's recent announcement that the defenses of Dakar and French West Africa are better today than in 1940 cannot change the fact that Vichy's forces south of the Sahara are so short of fuel that in case of a clash with an Allied army advancing from Lake Chad toward Dakar they could display little if any mobility.

The Allies, on the other hand, would be confronted with a difficult task if they tried to reach Morocco, Algeria or Libya from the south by way of Bilma, Zinder, Gao or Timbuktu. But there is no doubt that in winter the Sahara can be crossed by an adequately equipped army.

With the fertile belt of land from Lake Chad to the upper Niger and the Senegal as their base, supplied by railroads and motor caravan routes pointing northward from the Gulf of Guinea and supported by a sufficient air force, the Allies in the dry winter season should be in a position to extend their supply stations into the desert and eventually to reach North Africa. It would be a costly and difficult undertaking and only the military experts can say whether it would be worth the price, or necessary, in view of the current Mediterranean advances.



By a Staff Artist

'Getting There Fusteth With the Mostest Men'

Importance of communications in Africa, which depend largely on air connections, is shown as governing the strategy in the continent. Fort Lamy, in Vichy territory, is indicated as central key point for transit north and south as well as east and west.

Arabs Grateful to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Prime Minister of Iraq, Nuri Es Sadi, has written President Roosevelt congratulating him on the Anglo-American landings in North Africa and asserting that this "lightning blow to Axis pretenses in the Mediterranean now constitutes a threat to the weakest link in the Axis chain."

"The whole Mediterranean scene," The Prime Minister said in a letter dated Nov. 18 and made public Nov. 21 by the White House, "has been changed in a few days and all the friends of the United Nations and particularly the Arab races of North Africa and the Near East are full of rejoicing and grateful to you as the originator of this great action."

The White House described the Prime Minister as a devout Moslem and a distinguished Arab soldier-statesman, as well as an outstanding personage in the Islamic world. He has been Prime Minister of Iraq six times and was associated with Feisal, the late King of Iraq, as well as with Lawrence of Arabia, in the battles for Iraq freedom in World War I.

Tyranny Ousted

DAMASCUS, Syria, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Hassani of Syria and President Naccace of Lebanon yesterday congratulated the United States for its success in occupying North Africa and lifting the yoke of Nazi tyranny from Arab peoples.

President Hassani said in his message that he rejoiced over "the success of your troops who snatched Arab countries from the tyranny and terror of the Nazis."

Syria will put its resources at the disposal of the United States "until the day of victory which will realize the aspirations of all peoples in justice and dignity," he added.

President Naccace, expressing his hope for an Allied victory, said that "after the war humanity will owe much to the United States for help sent to the camp of liberty before as well as after her entry into the war."

Walters Collection Offered at Auction

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23 (AP)—Furnishings of one of the fabulous houses in the history of American art, the Walters Mansion, will be offered at public auction next week.

The Walters Mansion was the home, until nearly 50 years ago, of the late Henry Walters, owner of what was reputedly the largest private art collection in the country and founder of Baltimore's famed Walters Art Gallery.

Everything in the house, said C. Morgan Marshall, Administrator of the Walters Gallery, will go on the block Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. The only articles spared were articles considered museum pieces which were added to the gallery's permanent collection.

If anyone should suppose there would be left only sundry bric-a-brac for the auctioneer's block, let him consider this partial list of items for sale: Handmade furniture of the finest materials, linen woven to order in Ireland and Belgium, Sevres and oriental China table services, crystal glassware—enough to stock a small hotel, carved mahogany and oak bedroom suites, Italian chandeliers, great quantities of eighteenth century French and Italian textiles.

One thousand items or lots, whose total worth Mr. Marshall would not even estimate, have been arranged.

Wars Laid to Shackled Press In Sulzberger Talk at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Nov. 23 (AP)—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, President and Publisher of the New York Times, said today that "no leader of any major nation has been able to plunge into a war of conquest any people who had a truly free press."

He added in his address, prepared for delivery before the Rotary Club of Ottawa:

"Not until Hitler was able to keep the truth from the German people and poison their minds with his monstrous lies, and not until Mussolini and the Japanese war lords were able to do likewise, were they able to drag their people into war."

Looking toward the kind of world there will be after the war, he said:

"An international police force is not a very popular phrase even now in my own country, but that is what we are going to have in one form or another, for we must have it.

"We must have teeth in our international organization this time. . . . We must not follow the principle of self-determination . . . to the point where we say that each nation shall have the right to determine any policy it pleases, regardless of the consequences to the other nations.

Restricted Sovereignty

"There must be some limitations to national sovereignty, and the sooner we make up our minds to that the better."

Mr. Sulzberger warned against what he described as "three popular fallacies" threatening a lasting peace at the end of this war. He named them in order as "the fallacy of Anglo-Saxon superiority," the fallacy that "everything in our old prewar way of life must be changed," and the "fallacy that nothing must be changed."

He suggested that people "must learn the lesson of the middle truth," and urged that they apply to their thinking and discussion of the postwar problem the principle of moderation.

He warned, however, principles in themselves "are not enough to solve the problem of maintaining the peace after it has been won."

That, he said, was the first lesson of World War I: the principles were not at fault, but the machinery for implementing them was. It was in this connection that he said there would be an international police force in one form or another.

Press Must Be Alert

"The solution of our difficulties does not lie in the dissolution of the British Empire any more than in giving the United States back to the Indians," Mr. Sulzberger said.

"But let us also be clear about this: when Mr. Churchill says that Britain will 'hold on to its own,' he owes a definition of those words to those who are his friends and who would tread the course that I have indicated."

The publisher said that it was "we in the newspaper world who serve as the insurance that when this war is over the power we have all so gladly deeded over to our respective administrations and fighting forces will be returned to the community.

"We of the press must be strong if that is to come to pass—we must be vigorous, we must be alert. But, more than that, we must also be responsible."

He asked his listeners to remember "that no press can be responsible unless it is free, and also that freedom does not necessarily spell responsibility."

"So when you come in contact with what, in your judgment, is an irresponsible newspaper, remember that if you seek to curb it by careless means you run the risk of self-destruction through destroying the responsible press."

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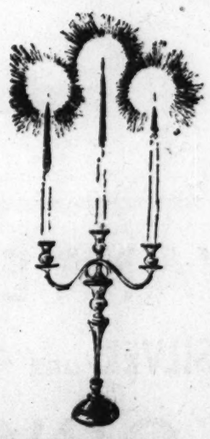
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Rationing to Avert Hunger Is Urged by Consumer Co-op

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Only a more inclusive program of rationing, to be undertaken not later than Dec. 15, will avert suffering and hunger because of wartime shortages, the Co-operative League of the United States declared today in announcing the findings of the conference it sponsored here last week and which was attended by representatives of various consumer organizations.

The League headquarters announced that a subcommittee of the conference was in unanimous agreement on the following resolution and program of action:

"It is the consensus of opinion of this group representing the consumer interest that, because unavoidable shortages of consumer goods exist, it is necessary immediately to institute the rationing of those goods that are scarce or becoming scarce in order to assure a fair share of those goods we have, and to prevent the raising of prices above existing ceiling levels. In all cases, rationing should begin at once without a preliminary announcement. Those items which are already known to be dangerously short should be rationed by Dec. 15."

Several Steps Suggested

In an accompanying statement the Committee said:

"We urge each organization here represented and all organizations with consumer interests not represented to start with haste a program within their respective organizations along the line of the three following suggested steps:

"1. Secure organizational approval of program and convey same to the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington.

"2. Issue official statement on organization's policy regarding the program to the membership and to the press.

"3. Urge membership of respective organizations to write letters urging rationing of scarce consumer goods not later than Dec. 15 to James Byrnes, Chairman of the Board of Economic Stabilization."

Members of the Drafting Committee were included: Leslie A. Woodcock, Chairman of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A.; John M. Hayes, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Stanley H. Ruttenberg, Congress of Industrial Organizations; A. F. Stout, Railway Labor Executives Association and American Federation of Labor; Gertrude D. Pinsky, National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Julis Katz, C. I. O. Women's Auxiliaries; Colston Warne, Consumers Union; Harriet Howe, American Home Economics Association.

Must Do 'Impossible'

Mr. Woodcock told the conference there was a sufficient supply of goods to insure that there would be no suffering or hunger if a program of distribution were adopted which would inspire confidence and avoid incentives for hoarding.

He described conditions which had resulted from the many statements concerning coffee, sugar, and gasoline before rationing was adopted. He said that fear was developed with reference to those goods and that dislocations in distribution resulted which had caused hoarding and suffering. He contended that it was possible for the Government "to do the impossible" and adopt a sound rationing policy for all scarce goods by Dec. 15 "just as the Government has asked and succeeded in getting businessmen to do the impossible."

Representatives of other organizations agreed that a rationing policy should be adopted immediately with the exception of one representative who, while conceding the necessity for a rationing program, wanted to emphasize that it was to be deplored that such rationing is necessary and who urged that any such policy should be adopted for only the war period.

Removal of Restrictions

Mr. Woodcock agreed with even more emphasis that as rapidly as possible the rationing restrictions should be removed after the emergency and that problems of distribution should be returned to the normal channels of distribution.

Other consumer problems related to the distribution of goods were discussed The necessity of having consumer interests represented in various Government agencies was generally agreed upon. The necessity of having a food administrator, if one were appointed by the Government, chosen from consumer interest groups rather than from national food distributing groups was suggested.

Because this conference was called for discussion of the rationing problem, delegates agreed to center the entire interest on getting a rationing program adopted by Dec. 15. They voted, however, to have the Co-operative League convene another conference to discuss other problems such as that of consumer representation in Government agencies, and the problem of getting an adequate share of goods to all groups regardless of their income levels.

'Tide Is Turning in the Pacific'

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Resurgence of Allied seapower to the point where convoys in the near future will be carrying armament and supplies across the Pacific "to help bring deliverance of heroic China," was forecast Nov. 21 by A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty.

"In the Pacific no less than in the Atlantic we feel the tide is turning," Mr. Alexander said in an address presenting charity organizations checks totalling $50,000 for aid to China and Russia.

With United Nations resources, Mr. Alexander said "we can have no doubt as to the outcome of the conflict."

"Our main tasks are two," he said. "We must deliver the hardest punch at the spot where the enemy is least able to resist it and we must seek to sustain our Russian allies . . .

"We have hit the enemy in the Mediterranean where he is least able to take it."

Canada Enforces Money Regulations

MONTREAL, Nov. 23 (AP) — A person traveling from one point in Canada to another point in Canada but passing through the United States en route still must have the permit required by Exchange Board regulations, Judge Armand Cloutier said Nov. 20.

Judge Cloutier fined Fernande Plouffe of Montreal $25 on a charge of attempting to export funds across the border without a permit, and an additional $25 for deceiving a customs official about the amount of money she had in her possession.

The woman was alleged to have taken $55 from Cornwall, Ont., to the St. Regis Indian Reservation, by way of New York State, after telling a customs officer she had no money.

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Ellington Field

These Boys May Soon Follow Jimmy Doolittle

It's classroom study no wfor bombardiers and navigators at the Ellington Field, Texas, preflight school, but in a few short months these boys aim to look down on the real streets of Tokyo instead of at this scale model of the Japanese city. And it won't be with a blackboard pointer that they'll mark the military objectives . . . it will be with the bombs to pave the way for final victory over the Axis. Identification of enemy cities, as well as enemy airplanes and surface warships, is all part of the rigorous schedule that is part of the future Army Air Force bombardier-navigators' pre-flight training. From left to right: G. J. Jackson, Brockton, Mass.; F. B. Hof, Forest Hills, Queens, New York; Commander J. G. Sampson, United States Navy, instructor, Galena, Ill.; J. B. Hatter, San Antonio, Texas; V. G. Hermes, St. Paul, Minn.; Thaddeus Hense, Baltimore, Md.

Pacific Area Fliers Receive Army Awards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Two additional decorations for Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Chief of Staff, were announced by the War Department along with nearly a score other awards for acts of courage by Army fliers in the Southwest Pacific.

General Sutherland, a native of Hancock, Md., received the Silver Star and an Oak Leaf Cluster to add to his Distinguished Service Medal for making aerial surveys of front line fighting areas in New Guinea where Japanese fighter planes were active.

The Silver Star was awarded to four officers, Oak Leaf Clusters to five, and the Purple Heart to six other officers and men, for acts of gallantry in the Pacific since the assault on Pearl Harbor. The Purple Heart, now awarded by the Army for either wounds or fatality in action, went to four of those otherwise decorated.

Among the awards: Silver Star Award—Second Lieut. Edward H. Steere, Jr., Air Corps, Asheboro, N. C.; Second Lieut. Donald C. Megee, Air Corps, Staten Island, N. Y.; Second Lieut. Donald M. Morse, Air Corps, Augusta, Maine, who was also awarded the Purple Heart.

Awards of Oak Leaf Clusters:

Capt. Cuthbert L. Moseley, Jr., Air Corps, Raleigh, N. C.; Second Lieut. Clarence T. Johnston, Jr., Air Corps, Atlantic Beach, Fla.

Awards of the Purple Heart:

Private Morris Moskowitz, Air Corps, Brokolyn, N. Y.; Private W. Boutellier, Air Corps, Houlton, Maine.

Co-ordination Sought In Processing Plants

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Agriculture Department will make a survey of the nation's 3,000 fruit and vegetable processing plants to determine whether their facilities are being used effectively and efficiently in producing for war food needs.

Information to be obtained from each plant will cover commodities produced, capacity, sources of raw materials, employees required, storage facilities and inventory of both used and unused equipment.

The Department said that in order to avoid waste of food, transportation, manpower, production and processing operations must be co-ordinated. Data to be secured through the survey will be used, it said, in establishing such co-ordination.

Poletti to Sit In for Lehman At Albany Till Dewey Comes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Post-Thanksgiving Week will see an ad interim Governor of the Empire State for the first time since 1910, as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman ends one of the third longest tenures in state annals to take the federal directorship of relief and rehabilitation of the 500,000,000 persons whose Nazi-invaded countries are on the program of United Nations' reoccupation.

The Lehman post will take him to Washington for headquarters, and, until Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Governor-Elect, is inducted on Jan. 1, the Executive Department at Albany will be administered by Charles Poletti, Lieutenant-Governor, whose place, in turn, will be occupied by State Senator Joe R. Hanley, of Perry, Republican Majority Leader in the Legislature and President Pro Tem of the Upper House.

Mr. Polletti's brief acting incumbency in the governorship climaxes a sensational political campaign for control of state Executive affairs, which saw a Republican landslide of proportions that gave Mr. Dewey a 653,280 plurality. On the Democratic side, Mr. Poletti, seeking re-election, accomplished a comparable feat by far outstripping the vote given his party's nominee for Governor, and suffering defeat by the narrow margin of 20,463 votes.

All Family Now in War

Governor Lehman's relinquishment of tenure for federal service enlists the entire male force of his family in the war effort; his oldest son, Peter, being a sergeant pilot in the Royal Canadian Air Force; his second son, John, a first lieutenant in the Army's Fourth Division, and his son-in-law, Boris Vedetsky, a sergeant in the Signal Corps. He announced his assent to the directorship at a week-end press interview following Washington announcement of the appointment.

"The President's program of relief and rehabilitation," he said, "is another step which will make it possible for the United States, in association with the other United Nations, to render an immediate and effective further contribution to the winning of the war and to the solution of the postwar problems."

Defined by the White House as a step in "mobilizing the available resources of this country in food, clothing, medical supplies and other necessities, so that it may make an immediate and effective contribution to joint efforts of the United Nations in the field of relief and rehabilitation, the new office is seen as major strategy in the United Nations' cause in its psychological effect upon starving Nazi-dominated countries.

Expects Long Job

Declaring that he would go anywhere in the world where he is needed and foreseeing his task as continuing well into the postwar era, Governor Lehman said that he expected to work closely with the United Nations although his task was "purely an American enterprise at the present time." Independently wealthy, he said he had no idea of the salary that would go with his post, intimation of which came with his announcement last spring that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

His entry on the national scene caps a career typical of melting-pot Americana, being the youngest of seven sons of Mayer Lehman, who migrated here from Germany in 1848. Cotton speeded the family fortune, and the father became a founder of New York's Cotton Exchange. Governor Lehman was a partner in the family banking firm and a director in half a dozen large corporations and banks before entering politics.

The outbreak of World War 1 saw him Treasurer and Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee handling $75,000,000 of war relief funds, and then successively assistant to Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Navy, Army Captain assigned to the General Staff, and Colonel in the Quartermaster Service. After the war, his direction of the return and storage of supplies that had been sent abroad brought him the Distinguished Service Medal.

Smith His Sponsor

Politics became his career in 1928 by inducement of Alfred E. Smith, when Mr. Lehman ran for Lieutenant Governor on the statewide ticket headed by Mr. Roosevelt. Both were elected, and in 1932 Mr. Lehman became Mr. Roosevelt's successor at Albany, filling four terms in stride with the New Deal, his administration featuring broad social and labor reforms and wiping out the $100,000,000 deficit inherited from his predecessor to such effect that he steps down with a $54,000,000 surplus on the state books.

Lieutenant Governor Poletti has a similarly colorful background as a native of Barre, Vt., son of a stonecutter, who graduated from Harvard in 1924 with honors in political economy, political science, and history, and, after studies in Rome and Madrid, won cum laude honors at Harvard Law School in 1928. Coming under Lehman sponsorship, he was the Governor's counsel for four years, which led to his appointment and then election to the State Supreme Court prior to his successful candidacy for the Lieutenant Governorship in 1938.

In resigning office as forty-seventh Governor of New York, Mr. Lehman's name is on the list with Martin van Buren, Grover Cleveland, and Charles E. Hughes, each of whom gave up the state for executive post for Federal incumbencies.

OPA Rules Show How To Treat Tires

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The Office of Price Administration today gave to the nation's 28,000,000 motorists ten suggestions on how to make their precious tires last longer. It issued an illustrated leaflet which apart from an explanation of the salient points in the mileage rationing outlines a regimen that car owners may follow voluntarily and independently of the required periodic tire inspections. Motorists are urged to:

1. Drive, start, and stop slowly.
2. Take curves slowly.
3. Look out for bumps, including curbs.
4. Inflate tires properly at least once a week.
5. Keep wheels aligned.
6. Keep brakes adjusted.
7. Shift all tires every 5,000 miles.
8. Repair breaks, cuts, and leaks promptly.
9. Straighten or replace bent rims.
10. Share rides.

The leaflets, which will be distributed to motorists at schoolhouses just before they register for their gasoline books in the present unrationed areas, briefly set forth the rubber supply situation and the necessity to ration mileage as a means of keeping cars supplied with tires for essential driving.

It also contains a point-by-point outline of what the motorist is required to do to qualify for gasoline and tires, with details of the periodic tire inspection program which is a part of mileage rationing. In addition, instructions are given on the process of applying to a local board for needed recaps for the tires already on cars, or for replacement tires when the casings on the car are not recappable.

In most of the already rationed area where schoolhouse registration is not required, the leaflets are being made available at local war price and rationing boards.

Weygand Hostage for Giraud

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, Allied generalissimo before the fall of the French Republic, has been arrested as a hostage to replace Gen. Henri Giraud in Königstein Fortress at the direction of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, according to reliable information reaching New York from Europe.

General Giraud escaped from the prison late last spring, then went to North Africa, where he joined American troops at the head of a Fighting French column when Algeria was entered.

Herr von Ribbentrop, according to these advices, informed Marshal Philippe Pétain, French Chief of State, in a letter that General Giraud's departure meant he had broken a promise to Germany. Consequently, Germany could no longer accept the word of any French officer and would therefore take General Weygand into custody to play safe.

General Weygand left Marshal Pétain's house with his wife and son and in Marshal Pétain's motor car the night of Nov. 12. The car was halted five miles from Vichy by a Gestapo—German Secret Police—car blocking the road.

General Weygand's son returned to Marshal Pétain and told the Marshal what had happened.

Marshal Pétain nodded affrmatively and replied he had just been informed by a letter from Herr von Ribbentrop which arrived a few minutes after the Weygands had departed.

General Weygand had first been arrested by French authorities for 24 hours but had made arrangements with Marshal Pétain to return home under house arrest.

He was cautioned five days before the African campaign that the Gestapo intended to arrest him, but, placing his faith in Marshal Pétain, he had discounted the warning, said these advices.

Ribbons in Lieu Of Service Medals

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 23

To save metal, the War Department today put off indefinitely the manufacture of two newly authorized medals.

They are the American defense Service Medal to be worn by military personnel who served between Sept. 8, 1939, and Pearl Harbor, and the Army of Occupation of Germany Medal for service in occupied areas between the World War Armistice and July 11, 1923.

In lieu of these decorations, qualified military personnel will receive the small colored service ribbons which accompany them.

The medals have been designed and approved, and the War Department promised they would be issued when the materials for their manufacture are available after the end of the war.

Nazi Forts in Southern France Imply Fear of Allied Attack

By David Walker
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 23—The Germans appear to be hastily building fortifications along the French Mediterrranean shore. Great numbers of Todt organization workers have been moving into southern France from Germany since Nazi troops crossed into the former unoccupied zone.

The Todt organization, built up by the late Fritz Todt, constructed the German West Wall or Siegfried Line, the so-called "East Wall" in Russia, and Nazi fortifications along the English Channel coast.

The presence of these workers in southern France provides strong evidence that the German High Command envisages a United Nations thrust across the Mediterranean from Africa into Europe.

Meanwhile, from the first eyewitnesses of German occupation of the former free zone in France it is now possible to piece together several curious features of this move.

Details of Occupation

The first German uniforms were seen in Marseille on Nov. 8 which quickly put a stop to minor disturbances in that port three days prior to the formal declaration of occupation.

The first German troops traveling by truck and carrying tanks reached Pau on the evening of Nov. 11, composed mostly of young men from 18 to 20, in fine physical condition, while contrary to all reports Italian, not German, troops occupied Grenoble Nov. 12 coming by road from the Italian frontier.

There were no incidents, French crowds watching silently as the occupying forces rumbled through the towns and villages to the coast.

During the first 48 hours only a small number of troops were seen—thus on the evening of Nov. 12 there were no more than 450 troops between Perpignan and the frontier, but since then traffic has showed a great increase, and it is reliably estimated that four divisions had moved in from Occupied France by Nov. 16.

Varying Reports

After this the Todt workers began to arrive.

There are conflicting reports about French reaction: The occupation of Pau and Vichy, it is stated, caused stupefaction followed by a wave of anger, while the Grenoble population were reported completely apathetic.

Travelers state that there recently has been a great increase in the followers of Jacques Doriot, collaborationist leader. His name has been chalked up on walls and streets of such town as Grenoble where it is believed the forbidding of Armistice Day celebrations was due to fear of Doriot demonstrations.

Flight to Frontiers

Streams of refugees composed mainly of Jews started flight to the Swiss and Spanish frontiers on Nov. 11, and though Britain and American subjects were still at liberty in many towns on the afternoon of Nov. 12, the American Embassy and staff at Vichy were sent immediately to Lourdes via Pau, and after nearly a week of isolation from the outside world are stated at present to be in touch with Switzerland, though it has been impossible to phone from here for some time.

The fate of some 400 British and 700 United States citizens is still obscure, though a number of Americans are known to have left Vichy with the Embassy staff and will probably be repatriated when negotiations are completed through the Swiss Government.

Adriatic Defense

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Moscow Radio broadcast a Tass dispatch today reporting that German Gestapo agents had arrived at all Italian ports on the Adriatic and were feverishly building coastal fortifications.

The Soviet News Agency said the greatest activity was on the heel of the "Italian boot" along Otranto Strait, which connects the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. Traffic in this area, lying opposite Albania, was reported under restriction.

A Balkan source said the Germans were building large fortifications along the Italian-Austrian frontier as a sort of "second line" of defense.

From Stockholm, the London Sunday Dispatch received a report saying that Premier Mussolini had sent his right-hand man, Aldo Vidussoni, Secretary of the Fascist Party, to inspect defenses on the island of Sicily "in view of the turn the fighting has taken."

Axis Critical

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 23 (AP)—Sharp criticism of the accomplishments of the collaborationist Vichy French Government and commendation for such extreme pro-Fascists as Jacques Doriot, leader of the French Peoples Party, and Jacques Benoist-Mechin, dismissed Vichy Minister, came from Berlin and Rome quarters yesterday.

The criticism accompanied reports on the German radio that Pierre Laval and his Ambassador to the Germans at Paris, Fernand de Brinon, had arrived at Vichy yesterday and gone into conference with other advocates of collaboration with the Axis.

A Rome dispatch to the Swiss Tribune de Geneve said the Vichy Government must now choose its course and "the collaborationists like Doriot and Benoist-Mechin indicate the route to follow."

Fleeing Germans in Africa Abandon Valuable Equipment

Continued from Page 1

from Northern Italy lived in modern white plaster model houses built at Government expense—complete with tiled bathrooms.

During the last two campaigns these colonists stuck to their land. This time all colonies were forcibly evacuated toward Italy by air and sea, although many doubtless perished en route as a result of the effective Allied blockade.

Such a model Italian agricultural settlement is Giovanni Perta, where about 300 Italian families lived in model dwellings, while on the fringes twice as many Arabs lived in cases and huts made of packing boxes and corrugated iron sheets reminiscent of depression days in the United States.

Two Italians Left

The sole remaining Italians here were a Roman Catholic priest and his servant, who were well acquainted with many Britons from two previous advances. From them I learned all colonists had been flown toward Italy four days before our arrival. The last rearguard Axis troops to vacate were Germans.

From Barce on the green countryside was dotted with neat Italian colonization farms, all deserted.

The only serious rear-guard opposition encountered by the United Nations vanguard — the Fourth Armored Brigade—was at Slonta, where suddenly around a bend in a beautifully paved road, a battery of captured British 25-pounders opened fire from an old fort on a hill. Allied guns went into action, motorized infantry rushed up, and four tanks including an observation post tank by-passed across high ground on the left. They encountered some 50-caliber machine-gun nests which fired only once and then ran. Gun crews escaped in German armored cars.

In this and subsequent fighting British desert troops inured to empty sands proved equal to rain-soaked, wooded and hilly country where visibility was often not more than a hundred yards. For United Kingdom troops who constituted the bulk of the advancing force the setting was far more like Surrey Downs. Still in their unseasonal tropical clothing, they bore the damp, cold and biting wind uncomplainingly and despite constant trouble with mines which accounted for several cars they pressed on.

When a few miles outside Barce they reached a place where the road was blown up, sappers made a two-hour job of repairing it, enlisting the help of all other troops who lent a hand, tossing rocks into the gap until it was filled up.

Reaching Barce, advance British forces were enthusiastically welcomed by the Arab population which had hoisted a white flag from a tower and which was soon replaced by the Union Jack. Soon afterward word came that other British forces from the southeast had already entered Bengasi. The conquest of Cirenaica was in the main completed.

Toronto Shies At Willkie Fete

TORONTO, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Toronto Board of Control declined to approve plans for a civic reception for Wendell Willkie, Nov. 25, until information is received as to what Mr. Willkie will say in a speech he is to make here in support of the Friends for Russia movement.

"In view of Mr. Willkie's past utterances I am opposed to it until I hear something definite about what he intends to say in Toronto," said Controller R. H. Saunders.

"If it is something to do with Britain or India I don't want to have anything to do with it," said Controller Fred Hamilton.

"I don't think we want Toronto to be the sounding board for Republican Party politics," said Controller Lewis Duncan.

In New York, Mr. Willkie, upon being informed of the action, said: "Who said I wanted a civic reception? I thought those things had been given up for the duration."

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Congress Acts In Sweep Of Independence

Continued from Page 1

tive recommendations to eliminate or simplify them. It thus looks toward definite congressional steps to regulate the activities of the executive agencies which formulate the questionnaires.

Their objective will be to:

Make it easier for corporations and individuals to co-operate with the Government in furnishing an "essential minimum" of information.

Reduce a source of irritation and a time-consuming hindrance to the war effort.

Save money for the Government, by cutting the number of employees required to examine and tabulate the data received.

Senator Vandenberg held that business firms and citizens generally want to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Government in the war crisis, and declared that co-operation should be made as simple as possible—not as difficult and perplexing as official minds can make it.

He believed that a "little more of faith" in the public and a "little less of the strait-jacket" would produce beneficial results.

"If the splendid Byrd committee were to call for a total exhibit of all the questionnaires and all the demands for reports and all the rules and regulations which have converged upon American business and upon the American people in a period of three months," he added, "I venture to say the result would be too appalling for even Government itself longer to tolerate.

"We cannot escape large and far-reaching Government controls in this hour of crisis. I am not speaking against them. I am speaking for their greater success and their greater popularity through their greater simplification."

Harry S. Truman, chairman of the Senate Committee investigating the war program, today urged the people of western United States to obey the Dec. 1 gasoline rationing order, at least until his committee had time to investigate the report.

He announced that his committee would begin a study this week of the OPA's order calling for nation-wide gasoline rationing. He promised a complete report within 10 days.

"The American people are ready for a total war, even though that total war means giving up their cars and their all," Senator Truman said. "However, the American people want to know for sure that rationing of all kinds is absolutely necessary before they go in for it. Nobody can blame them for that. They want to know the answer to the question, "Is rationing necessary when there is plenty of gasoline around us?"

"Through my committee, I intend to see that they are given a satisfactory answer to that question. It's a perfectly logical question, and everybody has a right to ask it."

The heart of the new war-powers bill was preserved by the House Ways and Means Committee although its subcommittee specified that the proposed authority to suspend tariff, immigration and other statutes to aid the war effort should continue only to the end of next year, the end of the war or until Congress takes it back, whichever happens 1rst.

On immigration, the Committee wrote in a ban against any breakdown in the present quota system for admitting aliens for permanent residence in this country, and said that any alien brought in under the proposed law must leave the country six months after it expires.

Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee, Chairman of the Subcommittee, emphasized that the legislative draft was the committee's own bill, and that it had been drawn on the basis of recommendations from the War and Navy Departments, and other key war agencies.

"We believe it gives the assistance the Army and Navy and war agencies vitally need and should have," he said, "and at the same time protects and safeguards the use of these discretionary powers."

From Administration sources it was learned that the committee draft was substantially satisfactory and would give the President and the war agencies virtually all the authority that would be needed to deal with any of the war mix-ups which Attorney General Francis Biddle and other officials reported were now occurring.

But Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, who introduced "by request" the original suspension measure, said last night that the bill would be "carefully examined," with respect to the various questions raised concerning it when it comes over to the Senate from the House.

"I think it is highly doubtful," he declared, "that any measure of this kind can be passed before the Christmas holidays."

It seems probable that unless passed before the holiday season, the bill in all probability will go over until the new Congress convenes.

Thanksgiving Service at White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt has asked the military and civilian leaders of the Government to attend a service of song and prayer at the White House on Thanksgiving Day.

Announcing the invitation today, the White House said the services would be in charge of the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson, Rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, which is Mr. Roosevelt's Washington church affiliation.

Invited to attend the services, which will be broadcast, are members of the Cabinet, Army and Navy chiefs, heads of governmental agencies, Supreme Court and congressional leaders. This group will duplicate, to a large extent, the attendance each March 4 at church services at which the President has observed the anniversary of his first inauguration.

There will be no sermon and the Thanksgiving services will open with the Chief Executive reading the proclamation in which he called upon the nation to observe the day as one of prayer.

Chicagoan Stages Political Master Stroke By Winning Judgeship With 23,822 Votes

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—Winning a seat as Associate Justice of Chicago's Municipal Court by polling only 23,822 votes out of a total ballot of some 1,300,000 is the unique achievement of John R. McSweeney.

Judge McSweeney's election has brought a protest from Chicago Bar Association officials, its President terming it "a travesty on the election process."

The former State legislator was elected to an unexpired term by polling 23,822 write-in-ballots, while the smallest vote for any regular candidate was 502,883. Most of the city's 1,300,000 voters apparently didn't know Judge McSweeney was running for office.

There were 24 candidates—12 Democrats, 12 Republicans—on the ballot for Associate Justice of Municipal Court. All of the Democrats won. But Judge McSweeney, also a Democrat, was a candidate for the same office—to fill a vacancy caused by the passing last July of a judge—and he, too, was elected.

Republicans had no candidate for the unexpired term primarily because there was no call for a special election to fill the vacancy. So, the 23,822 voters who took time to write in Judge McSweeney's name, address, and the specific office he was seeking, elected him. The Canvassing Board approved certification of his votes and the County Clerk issued him a certificate of election.

Judge McSweeney was inducted into office this week, to serve until December, 1944, filling the unexpired term of the late Judge Lambert K. Hayes.

Harry N. Gottlieb, President, said the Bar Association would seek by every legal means to prevent Judge McSweeney from holding office.

Robert Webber Moore

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23 (AP)—Dr. Robert Webber Moore, who passed on here yesterday, was professor emeritus of Colgate University and author of several books on the customs and literature of Germany. Dr. Moore was head of the German Department of the University for 45 years before his retirement in 1934.

He was a graduate of the University of Michigan and attended the Universities of Strassburg, Paris and Berlin. He taught French and Latin at Georgetown (Ky.) College before going to Colgate. In 1915 he received an L.H.D. from Hamilton College. He toured the country during the first World War, lecturing in behalf of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., National Security League and the League to Enforce Peace. Surviving are two sons, Albert W., of Philadelphia, and Robert W., of Waban, Mass.

N. Y. Woman Politician Wins Eminent Achievement Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Jane H. Todd, member of the New York State Assembly, received the 1942 American Woman's Association award for eminent achievement at the sixteenth annual friendship dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel here last night at which women leaders in government, industry and the armed services discussed "Women in War and Peace."

Speakers included Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Director of Personnel and Labor Relations, Todd Shipyards Corporation; Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, and Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was scheduled to address the dinner, was unable to attend.

Miss Todd was cited as "an outstanding character" in the field of politics and government, for whom "active, unselfish service to others has been the compelling factor of her life."

The consensus voiced by the speakers was that women must take not only a greater part in the war effort, but prepare themselves now to make a real, lasting contribution to the peace settlement and the postwar reconstruction era.

Woman's Place "Not in Home"

Mrs. Herrick declared that women must get out of their heads the idea that their place is in the home, and technical schools must rid themselves of the notion that women cannot absorb and practice a technical education. She predicted that there might be as many as 7,000,000 women in industry by the end of the war.

"Where are they coming from?" she asked. "The home—both city and country—the school, the 'leisure class,' which will probably be wiped out of existence by this war, the professional woman who left industry for marriage, the women whose jobs were wiped out by priorities. . . .

"I believe it will be a fact that most of the women who are now going to work will not want to quit when the war ends. Let us not forget that we are in the throes of a stupendous social revolution. Because of their work in this war, they will come to feel that they are socially useful. They will want to continue in that feeling of independence. They will have learned to adjust their home lives to a regular paid occupation. In most instances, I feel sure, they will not want to relinquish that new found economic status or the things which money buys."

Mrs. Dean declared that the encouraging news received from the battlefronts recently made it even more "urgently necessary" to concentrate now on the problem of the coming peace, adding that in this planning women have an important part to play. She warned, however, that their role would be "zero" unless the Federal Government altered its attitude toward the use of women in government agencies dealing with postwar problems

"It is true that women are being employed in Washington in a variety of subordinate positions—clerical, statistical and technical—and that women have, most naturally, been asked to participate in tasks regarded as specifically 'women's work,' such as price regulation of consumers' goods," she said. "But up to now the Government agencies that deal with problems of international reconstruction—notably the State Department and the Board of Economic Warfare—have shown great reluctance to use women in the tasks of policy-making.

Wide World

Jane H. Todd

Member of the New York State Assembly.

"It is particularly discouraging that, in this field, a New Deal Administration is offering the old deal to women, and that apparently the 'Century of the Common Man' makes no provision for the 'common'—or, for that matter, the uncommon—woman."

The Government is not altogether to blame inasmuch as women, too, have been "guilty of complacency," Mrs. Dean declared.

Should Welcome Change

"The first thing we must do is to rid ourselves of any fear we may have of living in a changing world," she continued. "Far from fearing change we should welcome the fact that we are living in a period when the world has become so fluid that it seems like clay in our hands, to be moulded to our heart's desire. Before we open breathtaking opportunities for pioneering—not, perhaps, in the sense of opening new territories or discovering new sources of raw materials, although even that is possible, but of pioneering in the field of human relations, which are the warp and woof of international relations."

Colonel Hobby told the diners that the WAAC is now 10,000 strong, and that detachments are in service on aircraft warning duty at information and filter centers of the First Fighter Command. The first full companies, however, will go into the field by the end of this month at Fort Devens, Mass.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, she said.

Accepting the American Women's Association award, Miss Todd appealed to women to take an interest in government not once in four years, "but 365 days a year," holding that if the women of Germany, Italy, and Japan had "spoken up," the world might not now be engaged in the greatest war of all history. She declared that women should have a voice in making a real and lasting peace.

Miss Beverly E. Vernon, of Lynnbrook, Long Island, a Junior at Barnard College, was named this year's winner of the $300 American Women's Association scholarship.

Cripps Out of War Cabinet in Shake-Up

Continued from Page 1

tably prompts lively political speculation and controversy.

Does Sir Stafford leaving the inner War Cabinet mean any change of British policy?

Does it mean the political right gaining over the left?

Does it have any bearing on relations with Moscow or on the Indian deadlock?

Did Sir Stafford want to go too fast along the postwar planning road?

World Watches Signs of Future

All these questions will doubtless be discussed as eagerly in other parts of the world as they are being discussed here—perhaps even more eagerly and with even greater significance attached to various deductions. For the outside world anxiously seeks signs of Britain's political future. Those outside observers might be surprised today to see the calm with which Britain is seeing its second most prominent political figure of this war now stepping down from the inner councils.

But although calm about the change in Sir Stafford's status, the British public is resolved to be watchful of the outcome. No governmental repudiation of progressive ideas for which Sir Stafford stands is contemplated or would it be tolerated. In fact, much of the calmness is due to a strong feeling here that Sir Stafford's demotion is but temporary.

The press, on the whole, is not unfavorable to the changes. It is generally agreed Sir Stafford was not very happy in his post as Leader of Commons. He seemed to fall between two stools—entirely pleasing neither the Conservatives nor the Socialists. It is recognized as a new and difficult role—this wartime job of standing in for the Prime Minister on all occasions but very big ones—in other words, to get knocks without applause, drudgery without high lights.

Vision Obscured by Duty

Also, Sir Stafford's vision of the future has been hampered by his task of maintaining political unity for the sake of the war effort.

Some conservative opinion has been frightened of Sir Stafford; he has been too conventional, too conscious of the responsibilities of his office to please the rank and file of the Labor Party. Nor have some members of Parliament forgotten Sir Stafford's sharp rebuke of them when they began to leave the debating chamber for lunch during one of Mr. Churchill's fullest statements on the war for which they had long been calling. Many of them admitted his chiding was well founded but they wished it had not happened for the sake of the relationship of Sir Stafford and Commons.

It is unlikely that Sir Stafford's absence from War Cabinet meetings will mean any check in the British Government's aim of closer collaboration and understanding with Russia. Sir Stafford, after his sojourn in Moscow, returned with greatest admiration and respect for the Russian war effort and with the spirit which inspires the Soviet of today. But he became no Communist. Nor his he any illusions of the problems involved in seeking closer association with Moscow.

Cautious On India

Since his mission to India Sir Stafford has restricted his public pronouncements on the Indian problem. He, above all others in Great Britain, learned from personal experience the difficulties in the way of getting the Indians to resolve their internal differences. Undoubtedly, however, he found it irksome being a member of an Administration which found it necessary because of the war situation to adopt a standstill policy on India. Settlement in India is one of Sir. Stafford's most cherished dreams.

The Socialist Daily Herald anticipates Mr. Morrison's presence in the War Cabinet will increase Labor's influence in the national war effort. Labor circles, moreover, are confident he will strengthen the unity of progressive thought in the Cabinet. But the Herald wishes he were free from departmental duties of the Home Office. And the same point is especially stressed by The Times of London, which today renewed its call for a small War Cabinet free of detail responsibilities.

Postwar Security

Nor is The Times quite happy about postwar planning. It says "thus, withdrawal from the War Cabinet of the Minister [Cripps] peculiarly identified in the public mind with claims upon the future, will increase rather than relax public demand for decisions which are needed if a peace policy is to be ready for launching when the tide is full and if civilians and soldiers alike are to know that their future and their children's future are being as fully assured as foresight, courage and organizing capacity can contrive."

The Times demands that decisions on social issues at home must on no account be shelved just because they are controversial. Incidentally, Sir Stafford's new post in charge of aircraft production is not as surprising as it first sounds, since he is a man of brilliant natural scientific capabilities, as he showed in research for war factories in World War I.

Stanley's Appointment

Of the other changes, Colonel Stanley's appointment to the Colonies post is the most important. He is a Conservative and replaces Lord Cranborne, who is recognized even in Left Wing circles as one of the most liberal-minded Conservatives. The increasing importance of British colonial policy has necessitated the Colonial Minister being in the House of Commons instead of in the House of Lords.

Colonel Stanley's recent speeches give hope even to Progressives that there will be no reaction in the attitude toward dependent peoples. All the same, Colonel Stanley, as successor to Lord Cranborne will be closely watched.

Meantime, Lord Cranborne, besides continuing to lead the Government in the House of Lords, will be freer as Lord Privy Seal to exert his influence on general policy. He is close to Mr. Churchill—one of the few with the privilege of dropping in at 10 Downing Street whenever he wants to get something done. He has a hard job ahead, but it should help to gauge whether he has real merits for the possible future Premiership of Britain.

The exchange of letters between the Prime Minister and Sir Stafford forecast that with the opening of new fronts against the Axis there would be even greater emphasis on increased airplane production.

The Prime Minister wrote his colleague on Nov. 19:

"My Dear Stafford:

"Surveying the war at this present moment, it seems to me the production of aircraft and the development of radio technique lie at the very heart of our affairs. If you were willing to take the Ministry of Aircraft Production you could, in my opinion, render a great service to the country and its cause.

"Although it might at first sight seem that by leaving your present post for a great administrative department you would be stepping down in the political hierarchy, I know you would not be influenced by that.

"This new work, I think, brings us more closely together even than heretofore on account of my duties as Minister of Defense. At any rate, I hope you will give very careful consideration to this proposal which is conceived solely to meet a most serious war need.

"Yours very sincerely,

"Winston S. Churchill."

Sir Stafford's Reply

Sir Stafford replied the following day:

"My Dear Prime Minister:

"Thank you for your letter of Nov. 19 in which you ask me whether I would be prepared to accept the post of Minister of Aircraft Production.

"My services are of course entirely at the disposal of the country and you are the judge how best they can be utilized. In view of your letter I am prepared to accept the tasks you ask me to undertake.

"It would, I feel, be inappropriate for me to remain a member of the War Cabinet in view of the relationship between the Minister of Production and the Supply Minister and I therefore readily agree to relinquish my seat in the War Cabinet.

"I hope that in this new work I shall be able to continue the friendly association we had over the past months and I shall be able to carry out my new task to the satisfaction of the country and yourself.

"Yours very sincerely,

"R. Stafford Cripps."

1,000 Arrests Follow Rumanian Oil Fires

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Reuters said the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet reported Nov. 21 that fires recently had broken out in the Ploesti oil fields of Rumania and that more than 1,000 persons, among them many technicians, had been arrested.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Fifth Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 29.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Phillips High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.
Montgomery: City Auditorium, North Perry Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
De Kalb: Methodist Church, Oak and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Evanston (joint lecture): Varsity Theater, 1710 Sherman Avenue, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Nov. 30.
Hinsdale: Hinsdale High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Joliet: Farragut School Auditorium, Wilcox Street, at Glenwood Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 29.
Robinson: Baptist Church, 3 p. m., Dec. 4.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 29.
Clinton: Washington Junior High School, Second Avenue South and Eighth Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 29.
Creston: Church Edifice, 104 North Oak Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Des Moines (First Church): Church Edifice, Thirty-eighth Street Place and Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Shenandoah: Church Edifice, Fifth and Elm Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.

Kansas

Larned: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.

Kentucky

Lexington: Auditorium, Henry Clay High School, Main Street and Walton Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Paducah: Tilghman High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Louisiana

New Orleans (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Massachusetts

Norwood: Junior High School Auditorium, Washington and Bond Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.

Michigan

Benton Harbor: Congregational Church, 202 Bellview, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Grand Rapids: Church Edifice, Washington Street and Lafayette Avenue, S. E., 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.
Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Owosso: High School Auditorium, North Water Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Robert E. Lee Hotel, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

Missouri

Kansas City (Fifth Church): Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, Linwood Boulevard and Park Avenue, 3 p. m., November 29.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 12 m., November 30.

Nebraska

Beatrice: Church Edifice, 800 Ella Street, 8 p. m., December 3.
Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., December 1.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., November 30.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., December 4.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., December 4.
Buffalo (joint lecture): Hotel Statler Ballroom, 12:15 p. m., December 3.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., December 5.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., December 4.
Rochester (First Church): Church Auditorium, East Avenue at Prince Street, 8:15 p. m., December 3.
Salamanca: High School Auditorium, Jefferson Street, 3 p. m., November 29.

North Dakota

Minot: County Court House, 8 p. m., December 8.

Ohio

Bedford: Masonic Hall, 80 Tarbell Avenue, east of Broadway, 8 p. m., December 4.
Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., December 1.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., December 3.
Findlay: Findlay High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., November 29.
Toledo (Second Church): Palace Theater, 426 St. Clair Street, 12:10 p. m., December 8.

Oregon

Portland (Ninth Church): Oriental Theater, noon, Nov. 27. (Note change of place and hour.

Pennsylvania

Beaver: Beaver High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 30.
Chester: New Century Club, Fifteenth and Upland Streets, 8:15 p. m., December 4.
McKeesport: Penn-McKee Hotel Ballroom, 130 Fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., December 1.

Rhode Island

Newport: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Church Edifice, 612 McCallie Avenue, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 29. Radiocast Station WDOD, 1310 kilocycles.

Texas

Harlingen: Fair Park Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 29.

Utah

Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.

Washington

Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Shelton: Junior High School, 1232 Franklin Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.

Wisconsin

Kenosha: Lincoln Junior High School Auditorium, Sixty-eighth Street and Eighteenth Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3722 West Highland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Milwaukee (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2015 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
Racine: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Waukesha: Congregational Church 3 p. m., Nov. 29.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.

Eastern States

Florida

Sarasota—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSPB, 1450kc, on Dec. 6.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

New York

New York—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.; WOLF, 1490kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc., Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1360kc, Dec. 6; Jan. 3; Feb. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC 1150kc, Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Nov 29; Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, Dec. 20; Jan. 17; Feb. 21.

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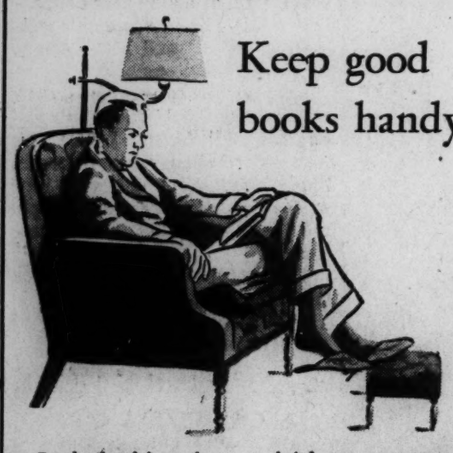

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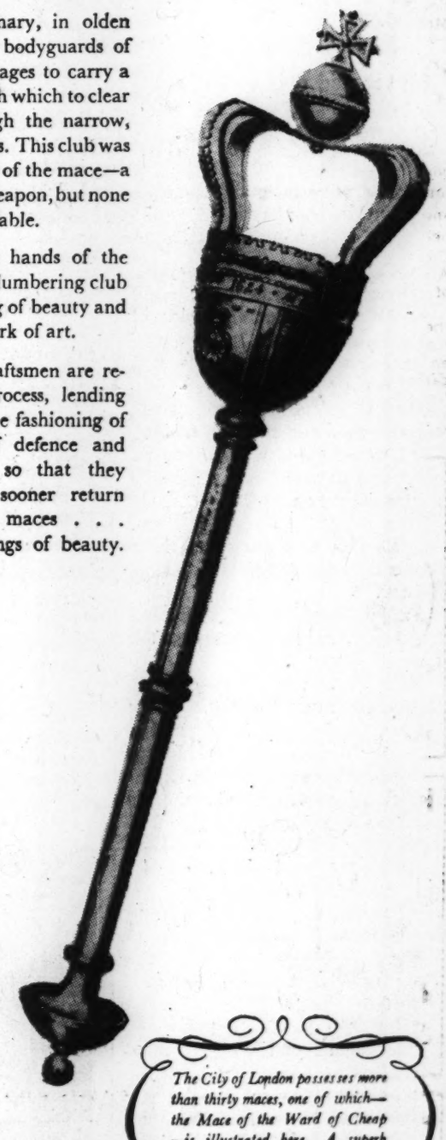
BUMPUS

This symbol of high office which is borne with such great pomp and solemnity before the civic dignitaries of our land, was formerly a commonplace weapon of offence.

It was customary, in olden times, for the bodyguards of exalted personages to carry a heavy club with which to clear a path through the narrow, crowded streets. This club was the forerunner of the mace—a more ornate weapon, but none the less formidable.

In the skilled hands of the craftsman the lumbering club became a thing of beauty and a treasured work of art.

Today such craftsmen are reversing the process, lending their skill to the fashioning of instruments of defence and offence . . . so that they may all the sooner return to producing maces . . . and other things of beauty.



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The Tale of the Blackboard Picture

By Carolyn Haywood
Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc. Illustrated by the Author

The boys and girls in the third grade felt very grown up now. Their room was on the second floor.

Betsy liked her new teacher right away. Her name was Miss Ross. She didn't look at all like Miss Grey. Miss Ross's hair was almost black and she had very dark brown eyes. When she smiled it made Betsy think of tooth paste. By the end of the first day, Miss Ross had smiled so many times that all of the children liked the new third grade teacher.

Miss Ross told Christopher that she was glad he had worn his sombrero. She said that the third grade was going to study all about Mexico. Christopher felt very important because he had been there.

"I have a lot of Mexican things," said Christopher. "I can bring them all to school."

"That will be lovely," said Miss Ross.

By the end of the week all of the children were excited about Mexico.

They learned that hundreds of years ago, people came from far across the ocean and made their homes in Mexico. They learned that these people came from the country of Spain and that the people in Mexico still speak Spanish.

The children learned some Spanish words and Betsy was very proud when she said the Spanish words for Mother and Father.

Mother gave Betsy an old lace curtain, which Betsy wore over her head. She called it her "mantilla" and felt very Spanish indeed.

Father's Spanish Joke

Father said that he felt Spanish too. "Fact is," said Father, "I feel so Spanish, I think I will get some tamale plants and raise some tamales in our vegetable garden."

Betsy laughed and laughed. "Oh, Father!" she cried, "tamales don't grow on plants. They're not vegetables. Tamales are made of corn meal. I don't believe you know any Spanish. You're just making it up."

"Is that so?" said Father. "Well, I know that a burro is a donkey and a hacienda is a farm and an iguana is a lizard and a fiesta is a nice long nap."

"No, it isn't," laughed Betsy. "A fiesta is a holiday and it is like a big fair. A 'siesta' is a nap, Father."

Father laughed and said that he guessed he didn't know much Spanish after all.

The children also learned about the Mexican Indians. They learned that the ancestors of the Mexican Indians lived in Mexico before the Spaniards came. Christopher said that he had seen lots of Indians. He said they worked on the haciendas. And that they made pottery and wove rugs, just the way their ancestors did.

After several weeks, Billy said he thought it would be nice to make a big Mexican picture. Miss Ross said that she thought it would be nice too.

"How big"? asked Betsy.

"As big as you wish," replied Miss Ross.

"Can we cover the whole blackboard?" asked Christopher.

"Yes," said Miss Ross, "it can go right across the front of the room."

"Oh, Boy!" said Billy, "that will be some picture!"

"Can we all draw it?" asked Ellen.

"Well," replied Miss Ross, "you can all draw Mexican pictures on paper first. Then we will decide which pictures are the best. The ones that are chosen as the best can draw theirs on the blackboard. The big blackboard picture will be made up of the best little pictures."

Betsy could hardly wait to make her picture. She loved to draw and she hoped that she could draw on the blackboard. Miss Ross had beautiful colored chalks.

Betsy decided that she would draw an Indian, riding on a burro.

Christopher drew a little boy like himself, in a big sombrero with a blanket over his shoulder.

Many of the children drew Mexican Indians. Some were making pottery. Others were grinding corn and making tortillas, which the children had learned is a kind of bread.

Billy made a picture of a Mexican lady, seated on a balcony. She was wearing a mantilla.

When the children saw Billy's picture, they were sure that Billy's would be chosen for the blackboard.

Ellen's was nice too. She drew a little Indian girl with a tray full of flowers.

When all of the drawings were finished, Miss Ross hung them across the front of the room. The four best pictures were to be chosen for the blackboard. The children chose Billy's and Betsy's and Christopher's and Ellen's.

Richard and Sally and Peter were chosen to put in flowers and trees. Some of the other children were to work on the wall of the house that formed the background. Others were to put in the mountains and sky.

The Big Picture

The children worked every day, for weeks, on the big picture. Betsy spent all of her spare time working on her Indian on the burro. Sometimes she even gave up her recess, because she worked more slowly than the other children.

At last, the picture was finished. The children were so proud of it, they were ready to burst. All of the teachers in the school came in to see it. The children in the older classes came too. Everyone praised the big picture.

"Can't we ask our fathers and mothers to come see it?" asked Billy.

"I think that would be very nice," said Miss Ross.

"When can they come?" asked Christopher.

"Suppose we ask them to come next Friday," said Miss Ross.

Betsy hurried home to tell Mother.

The next morning, the children rushed into school to look at their Mexican picture again. Betsy and Billy came through the door first. When their eyes fell upon the blackboard, they stopped still. The blackboard had been washed clean. There wasn't a trace of the beautiful picture.

An Empty Blackboard

The rest of the children pushed past Betsy and Billy. They all stared at the blackboard. No one said a word.

Just then, Miss Ross appeared and they all began to talk at once. "Miss Ross, what happened to our picture?" they cried.

"I couldn't believe my eyes when I came in this morning," said Miss Ross. "I have just spoken to Mr. Windrim, the janitor, about it. He tells me that he had a new helper yesterday. He told the helper to wash all of the blackboards. He didn't know about our picture."

Betsy felt so badly she put her head down on her desk and cried. The rest of the third graders were as mad as hornets. Billy was furious, he kicked the table leg so hard, he hurt his toe.

"Now, there is no use being angry," said Miss Ross. "And it won't help matters to kick the table leg, Billy."

"But all of our good work is gone," said Ellen.

"Well, we'll do it again," said Christopher. "We'll show 'em. We'll do it all over again. We still have our little pictures. We can copy them again."

"That's the spirit, Christopher," said Miss Ross. "How many boys and girls want to do it over again?"

All of the children but Betsy raised their hands. Betsy cried harder.

"Why, Betsy!" said Miss Ross. "You musn't feel so badly. This time you will do it more quickly."

"But I haven't my little picture of the Indian on the burro," sobbed Betsy. "Everyone else has their little picture, but Thumpy got hold of mine and tore it up."

"Come here to me," said Miss Ross.

Where the Picture Came From

Betsy went up to Miss Ross. Betsy's face was covered with tears. Miss Ross put her arm around Betsy. "Now Betsy," she said, "how did you get the little picture of the Indian on the burro? Where did it come from?"

"I thought of it," said Betsy.

"Well, nothing has happened to your thinker, has it?" said Miss Ross. "Thumpy hasn't torn up your thinker, has he?"

This made the children laugh because they all knew that Thumpy couldn't tear up Betsy's thinker.

Betsy wiped her eyes and her nose. "No," she said.

"Well then, you're all right," said Miss Ross. "You can think it again."

Betsy felt much better as she took her seat.

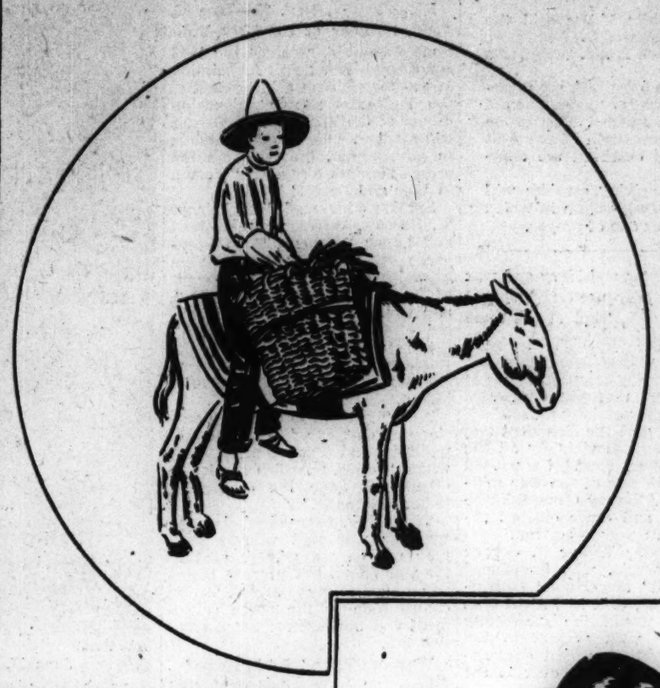
That afternoon, she made another picture of an Indian on a burro. She was surprised to find that she liked it much better than the first one.

In another week, the children had covered the blackboard again. Everyone thought that the new picture was much better than the first one.

When the parents came to see the picture. Betsy's father brought ice cream for all of the children. He said he thought they all deserved a great big reward.

"Boy, Oh Boy!" said Billy, as he dug into a large plate of ice cream; "am I glad the first picture was rubbed off!"

(Watch for another Betsy and Billy story on the page For Children next Monday.)



Let's Make Spinning Pictures

By Owen Oliver

You can have lots of fun with spinning pictures, and they are easy to make. Today we have pictures of a cottage and its smoking chimney, and a hen in a nesting box.

Smoking Chimney

Carefully cut out the black portion containing the cottage, and mount it on a piece of thin cardboard of exactly the same size, trimming the edges neatly. Now, cut out the black portion containing the smoke and mount it—upside down as shown—on the reverse side.

Pierce the cardboard at the places marked by white dots, a quarter of an inch from the edge. Thread a short piece of string through each hole and tie it in place, leaving about three inches free.

Now twirl the pieces of string between the fingers and thumbs. The card will spin rapidly and the two pictures will merge into one, so that you will see the smoke coming from the cottage chimney.

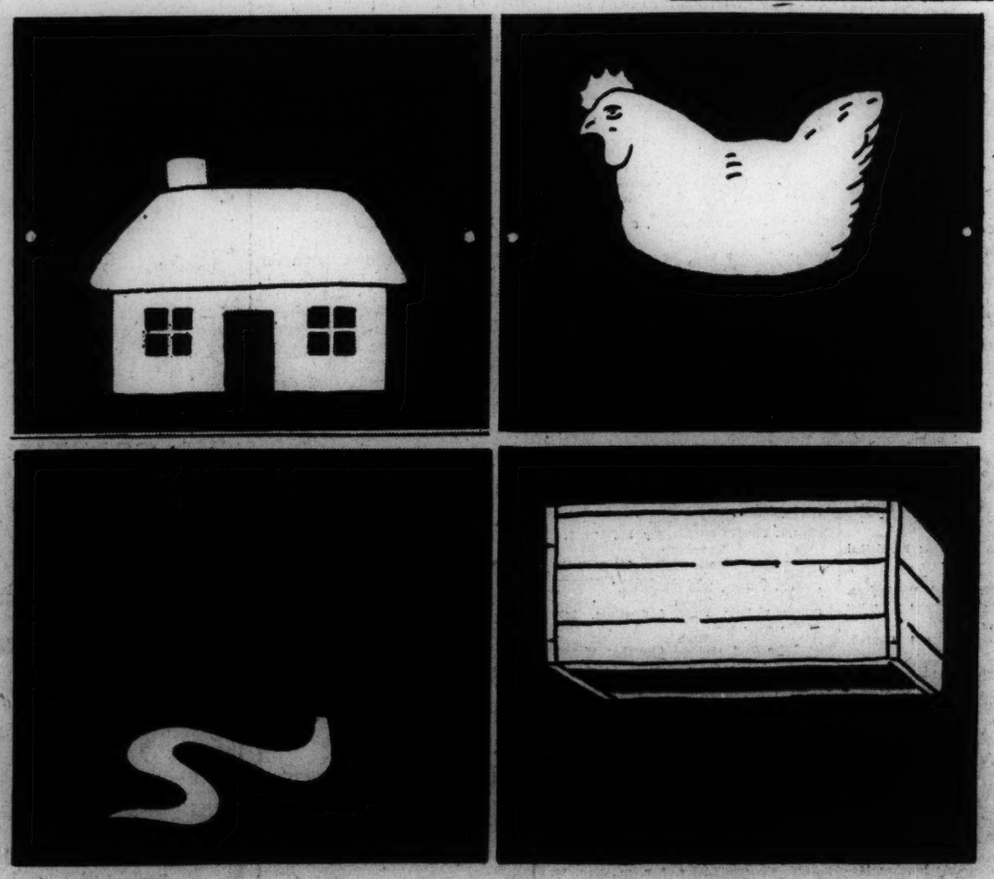
The Nesting Hen

Follow the same method in making the spinning picture of the hen in the nesting box.

Carefully cut out the black portion containing the hen, and mount it on a piece of thin cardboard of the same size, trimming the edges neatly. Cut out the black portion containing the nesting-box and mount it—upside down as shown—on the reverse side.

Pierce the cardboard at the places marked by white dots, a quarter of an inch from the edge. Thread a short piece of string through each hole and tie it in place, leaving about three inches free. Twirl the piece of string between the fingers and thumbs. The card will spin rapidly and the two pictures will merge into one another so that the hen will appear to be sitting in the nesting box.

(Watch for a spinning picture of a tomtit and suet on the page For Children next Monday.)



Fluffy Duffy Sings a Song

Champion Warbler rapped his bill sharply on his perch. It was time for the canaries' singing lesson.

Dandy Dicky, a fat English chopper with a beautiful crest, was scratching around the gravel in the bottom of his cage. Coguiliquot, a sleek, greenish roller, was swinging violently back and forth. Butter Ball and Singing Sam were huddled close together gossiping.

Little Fluffy Duffy, the tiniest of them all, sat very still, watching Champion Warbler with a puzzled expression on his face. This was his first singing lesson.

"Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do!" sang Champion Warbler, in loud clear tones.

"Do!" echoed Coguiliquot, as he stopped swinging and settled down to business.

"Re!" sang Singing Sam, opening his mouth very wide.

"Mi!" piped Butter Ball. And so on down the line until it came to Fluffy Duffy.

"Peep!" he squeaked. Then he was so ashamed that he hid his head under his wing.

"'Tention!" shouted Champion Warbler. He looked down his nose severely at Fluffy Duffy. "Try again," he said in a bored voice. "Take your head from under your wing and sing Do!"

But Fluffy Duffy only buried his head deeper and crouched down in one corner of the cage.

Soon all the other birds were singing at the tops of their voices, up and down the scales; putting in lovely trills and runs in imitation of Champion Warbler.

Fluffy Duffy felt very lonely. So he pretended to hunt for something to eat. But the few seeds he found stuck in his throat.

Now something made him look up. It was a ray of sunshine coming straight through a long open window near by. It smiled down on him and warmed his little body with its kindly touch.

"Don't be afraid, Fluffy Duffy," the sunshine seemed to say. "Only look up at the blue sky and you'll forget about being frightened."

Out of the window Fluffy Duffy saw the clean blue sky and white clouds drifting lazily by. And suddenly he opened his bill and began to pour out a lovely song. It had in it the warmth of the sunshine, and the light, airy beauty of floating clouds. It had notes like the nightingale and the thrush at twilight, for Fluffy Duffy's father had been a beautiful singer from the far away Hartz Mountains, and had sung all the songs he knew to Fluffy Duffy while he was just a baby in the nest.

All the canaries stopped singing to listen to Fluffy Duffy!

Fluffy Duffy gave a quick glance at Champion Warbler. But to his surprise the teacher was staring at him with a strange softness in his beady eyes.

"Fluffy Duffy, where did you learn that song?" he asked.

"I—I—don't know!" peeped the tiny bird. "Please excuse me, Master. I looked up at the sky and—and I just couldn't help singing. I didn't mean to do anything wrong!"

"Wrong!" exclaimed Champion Warbler. "Fluffy Duffy, tomorrow you shall be my assistant teacher at the Canaries' Singing School. And you will sing that song again, so that we can all learn it too."

Make a Pine Cone Turkey

The holiday season is here, and gay table decorations are very attractive. Nothing is prettier than a table trimmed with miniature turkeys, and turkeys of pine cones are easy to make.

Use a pine cone for the body. A small nut, on which eyes have been painted with water color paint, represents the head. Stiff wire, wrapped with pipe cleaners, is used for the neck and the legs. Insert the leg wires in a wide block of wood so that the turkey will stand erect. Real turkey feathers are used for the tail.

Pipe cleaners, wire, feathers and nuts are easily and quickly attached to a pine cone with a collodion household cement (not glue), or with the cement boys use when making model airplanes.

A large pine cone can be made to resemble a fat, old turkey gobbler for topping a floral or fruit centerpiece, while small cones can be used for making individual turkey place cards and dinner party favors.

Ray J. Marran

As the Wind Plays

This is the time that the wind is free—
In the fall of the year.
This is the time that he shakes the trees
With a whoop and a cheer.

The little nuts rattle upon the ground,
And leaves flutter down,
But the wind is away with a sigh and a sound
And sweeps through the town.

He shakes up the dust and the paper in clouds,
Then he tackles a man
And tips off his hat which he frolics away
As the wind only can.

He roars down our chimneystack, blusters and blows
Half the roof off our home.
Then he whirls to the sea where he scatters the ships
And piles up the foam.

This is the time that the wind is free
With a plunge and rear,
Playing his pranks and his gusty tricks
In the fall of the year.

HILDA VAN STOCKUM

A Prize Letter

Here is the letter of Jean Strachan, nine, of Yellow Grass, Saskatchewan, Canada, which won a prize this month.

A Gentle Knight

I like the story of "The Gingerbread Knight" because it is the most interesting story on this page to me, and I am very fond of gingerbread. It tells about Mrs. Money, Nell, finding the receipt of Grandma Money's gingerbread, and how happy they were when they found it.

Mr. and Mrs. Money owe their thanks to Gingerbread Knight and horse, for telling everyone to try Money's delicious gingerbread cakes. That is good advertising for them. I am also glad that Gingerbread Knight and horse got back in time so Mr. and Mrs. Money didn't see them come in.

I would like to see those little crooked steps and little shop now, on Windmill Green. I like the name Windmill Green. It sounds like a lovely green field with lots of flowers. I hope they are happy now and have many, many customers.

The motto at the end teaches us all to be gentle.

"A gentle knight
The wrong must right."

Jean Strachan

A CHRISTMAS GIFT
A NEW SONG FOR CHILDREN
Let the Children Sing
I'M NOT AFRAID OF THE DARKNESS
By ROSE SAFFRON and HESTER A. THOMAS
Send 50c (no stamps) to
THE CHILDREN'S WONDER WORLD PUB. CO.
1713 No. Allen Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

Current Art Exhibitions — Bali-Java Dancers — Polyna Stoska

Court Robes From China At Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of Chinese paintings and Chinese court robes at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, will be on view, through Dec. 3. The robes are lent by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beck of Innistree, N. Y. The exhibition appears to have been planned as a mark of recognition of the culture of one of our allies. No better agency for appreciation and mutual understanding could be found than the arts.

The robes show how elaborately Chinese weavers and embroiderers of the past wrought their sumptuous textiles. We see the robes as they were worn by regal or priestly personages. These garments were designed and decorated fastidiously in respect to traditional patterns and symbols.

The elaborate surface designs are compact with significance. The five-clawed dragon could decorate the robe of a member of only the Imperial family, because it had ancient association with the ruler. We see how the robes of the priest were embellished with a lofty pagoda, and with 28 bell-shaped symbols of the constellations. The profusion of symbols makes rich decorative substance. Indeed, in modern times the Chinese have seemed to treat these meaningful objects as sheer ornament.

A robe which seems to have been tailored from fine brocade is really made with "slit" tapestry. This special technique in weaving is known elsewhere in the history of textiles, as for example in the Gothic and the Peruvian weaves.

* * *

The paintings represent Chinese development in the pictorial art over a number of centuries. The traditions were deeply rooted after so many years of practice, and generation after generation seemed satisfied to work in the ancestral manner. For the most part, the pictures are painted in monochrome wash. One or two ancestral portraits of formal hieratic character were painted in exquisite colors, often reproducing the textiles.

But it is in the painting of nature—mountains, rivers, trees, animals, and birds—that the artists expressed themselves with maximum vigor. Here in the Fogg Museum we see those vistas in which the lofty elevation of mountain slopes is contrasted with the flatness of the lowlands. The lines that qualify the contours are informed with stress, rhythm, movement. They establish the relative distances, indicate plane and mass and direction. This is an art which uses an abstract process to convey the actual scene with greater realism. This is expressionistic art that evinces the inner character, the structural specifications.

* * *

There is a sense of the cosmic in these Chinese landscapes; any mountain is every mountain, one tree expresses the struggle of all trees that are rooted in the ground, grow, and reach for the sky. There is more than an accidental resemblance with the strenuous attempts of the French master, Paul Cézanne, to "realize" aspects of nature. His gradual retreat from the obvious and accidental surface character and his concentrated effort to achieve the basic features of pattern in nature is exemplified by the Chinese nature painters of two, three, or four centuries ago.

The pictures of subjects at closer range, such as the blossoming plum tree, or a falcon perched on a branch show the same intensive desire to express phenomena of nature in a more detailed and intimate fashion. The analogy may be made once again with a modern painter, this time Vincent Van Gogh.

There is on exhibition a copy of an ancient laquer toilet box of the first century. The scenes of filial piety which adorn this box show the Chinese tradition in painting reaching back 2,000 years.

* * *

Stained Glass Window

A window, designed by Miss Dora Pintner of Cambridge and presented as a memorial to her parents, was unveiled Friday at the Angell Memorial Hospital.

We in Boston are acquainted with the art of stained glass. Our city has become a center for its production. A certain mode, inspired by the early Gothic, seems to be commonly approved by our glassmakers. Chartres Cathedral has been an encyclopedic source.

Miss Pintner also follows an old tradition, but it is from a later era. Her glass reflects the early Renaissance. Where the glass of the Connick workshop is flat, stylized and decorative, Miss Pintner's is pictorial, scenic, and three-dimensional. Her colors and delineations approximate the realistic. Varied hues of blue prevail in the ethereal backgrounds of the earlier glass; Miss Pintner's naturalistic background abounds in the greens of foliage, shrubs, grasses, modulating from warm to cool tonalities. Flowers in full bloom glow in rich pink, violet and red colorings. The sky is blue, those deep, resonant blues that have ben discovered in the glazier's resources.

The theme of the window is suited to the place where it is installed. It shows Saint Francis surrounded by 16 animals, birds, and fish. The figure is life-size, and the birds and animals are portrayed with clarity and grace. Miss Pintner has traced their typical forms, characterized plumage and fur within the limits imposed by the art of glass painting. She seems to be happiest with the little creatures which have decisive outlines and easily patterned attributes. The cat, for instance, lends itself less to glass painting. Birds and rabbits and salamanders are better accommodated to the decisive black contours and surface patterns.

Another interesting departure from the Chartres type is in the use of white glass, or "grisaille." This was employed more commonly in northern European countries where the light was dull and more illumination required. The white is beautifully treated by Miss Pintner, and it prevails in the border glass which is enriched with geometric and leafy scroll design motives. Interspersed are bowls of fruit and detail that enlarge the pallet and endow the glass texture with added enrichment.

Eighteenth Century Chinese Costume

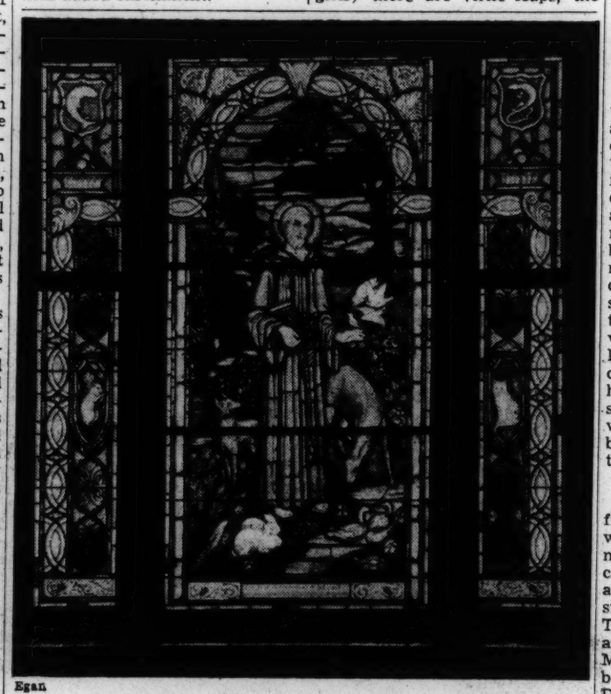
Now on exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge

Symphony Tickets Now in the Mail

Subscribers' tickets for the balance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Friday afternoon - Saturday evening series of concerts are now in the mail.

At the beginning of the season, tickets were sent out only for the first six concerts, for the reason that it was uncertain at that time whether the concerts would be held on the dates originally planned.

Now, presumably, that question has been decided, and the concerts will be given according to schedule.



Egan

Stained Glass at Angell Memorial

St. Francis window, designed and presented by Miss Dora Pintner of Cambridge.

Holland Aid Benefits By Performance

By Margaret Lloyd

The Indonesian dancer, Devi Dja, with her ensemble of dancers and musicians from the Netherlands East Indies, once again enchanted a small Boston audience Friday night. The occasion, held in the New England Mutual Hall, was fittingly enough a benefit for the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, under the auspices of the Women Volunteers for Holland Relief. And the audience attracted was largely made up of people interested in that work. Two years ago the Bali-Java Dancers gave three performances in the New England Conservatory's little Recital Hall, to likewise small but enchanted audiences.

These dancers deserve more than the partial obscurity of back rooms and semi-private halls. For what they have to offer is dance theater, a living culture, choicer, more precious than their textile or other handicraft (indeed, these are included in the costumes), because it is alive. And however abbreviated or pointed up it may be to meet the Western plane of thinking in theater terms, it is genuine, the dance of a race, nourished from the roots of tradition, bred in the blood and the bone, a dance form that can never be more than palely imitated by the alien exponent, no matter how earnest in scholarship.

* * *

According to a statement in the printed program, there is as much difference between the dances of Bali and Java as there is between the Italian and Russian schools of ballet. But as ballet is ultimately one in the greater oneness of dance, so these dances of the Netherlands East Indies are a unit in that oneness, and to the untrained Occidental observer, at least, cannot easily be differentiated.

What we see is movement—graceful, soothing, bland—with a modicum of dynamics, yet full of intricate detail. The fluid arms and fingers, the sidewise neck motion, the dancing eye, opening or all but rotating on count, are akin to the Hindu dance. The wide, primitive stance, the free torso, little separate vibratory movements of leg or arm or finger, are remindful of certain elements in the so-called modern dance.

It is movement like music, to be watched for its own sake, as one may listen to music without giving heed to program notes, though each of the dances has its plot or idea, duly set forth in print. It is sequential, flowing, with here and there an isolated (but not detached) movement, as in the single, vibrating finger; and in the male parts (sometimes taken by the girls) there are virile leaps, the agile play of arms and legs, force, vitality. The handling of draperies is intrinsic, as in the slow, sustained sequence done in whole notes against a continuo accompaniment in eighths or quarters by the brass and wooden xylophones.

There is humor, too, and this of course comes most directly to the audience. The little sketch, "Kepang," from Java, shows Mas Jafri (an instrumentalist when not dancing) astride a flat, straw horse without legs, galloping with torn emotions between two village maidens, also astride straw horses, and having a time choosing between them. Bamboo rattles play an insistent cantering rhythm to match the steps of the dancers, and the whole speaks as plainly, movement by movement, as if it were word for word.

* * *

The popular "Piring" from Sumatra, in which young Devi Tinah (who has put on some good American weight) rolls her eyes and purses her lips amusingly while she and Devi Wani and Devi Mimah manipulate china plates in the course of the dance, did not look quite so ingenuous as it did the first time; and when Devi Tinah in a Balinese solo employed the same artifices of eyes and mouth, it seemed to be rather overshooting the mark.

Aside from this slight touch of vaudeville, the performance was a harmonious blend of marvelous colors and gracious line in costume; movement of rich complexity, rhythmic variety, subtle accent and lovely cadence, with now and then an abrupt transition in rhythm or tempo to keep it from being too sweet; and the strange music of the Gamelan (native orchestra)—bells that chime with sad or sunny sounds, a deep-throated gong that tolls like the voice of a bell-buoy far at sea, the lively xylophones and bamboo clappers, the peculiar thud of hand-beaten drums, and that pear-shaped Javanese violin, the Rebab, with its oddly plaintive tone; all belonging together, each essential, the one to the other.

* * *

One little folk piece, a lullaby from Sumatra, is sung, not danced, while the dancers in quiet pantomime depict the daily life in a compound. Devi Dja, the mother attending her babe in a high-swinging, open-air cradle, Devi Tinah sewing a mass of material, an old woman pounding grain, Mas Jafri sitting still with the beautiful stillness of the dancer, Devi Wani and Devi Mimah (like Devi Tinah in exquisite white tunics contrasting sharply with the gorgeous colors surrounding them) executing simple tasks—all makes a memorable picture, a glimpse through the fourth wall into a serene and gentle way of life.

From the dance lore of her homeland, Devi Dja has devised these compositions, presenting the folkways and danceways of her people, in theater form. They are authentic in substance, if not in length and phrasing. They are real and they are rare. One can only regret that they were not enjoyed by a larger number of people.

The lighting, by the way, was notable, playing lavish color harmonies over the multiple curtains, setting off the dancers. The hall itself, with its spacious stage, its paneled walls, is tasteful and attractive. But no interior can compensate with décor a deficiency in sight lines. Any performance, and especially a dance performance, requires raised seats.

Fritz Kreisler Returning to Boston

The violinist, who will be heard at Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, in his first engagement here in two seasons.

Broadway Version Of Rossini Opera

New York

Saul Colin's production of "Once Over Lightly" falls into an entertainment realm of divided jurisdiction: part opera, part Broadway musical. Mr. Colin calls his production, which arrived at the Alvin, New York, Thursday night, "the new musical play." If this description appears to ignore a long and honorable background, Mr. Colin admits parenthetically that this new romp is "the Americanized version of Beaumarchais' 'the Barber of Seville,' with the original music of G. Rossini."

The Americanization of "The Barber" is not particularly remarkable for its wit or its invention. Figaro, to prove that he and Laszlo Halasz, the adaptor, are "hep to the jive," asks "what's cookin'?", and some of the others in the cast let themselves go from time to time with lingo that seems out of tune with the Rossini music. But notwithstanding its slang and its title, "Once Over Lightly" fortunately presents no swing Rossini. The singing and the style of performance in general are in the tradition.

It is opera in English at theater prices, pleasantly if not brilliantly entertaining. The singing is light, efficient, and pleasing. Mr. Halasz presides over a small orchestra which plays the Rossini score adequately if not skimmingly. Richard Rychtarik's settings and an anonymous designer's costumes are attractive, and there is a feeling of ensemble work throughout the performance. Robert H. Gordon has staged the production capably.

J. D. B.

On the Stage

A new vaudeville show headed by Frank Fay is mentioned as a possibility for one of the downtown Boston theaters, coming in for a try-out engagement around Christmas time. The tentative title for the show is "Now Then."

* * *

The cast for the production of "The Firefly," which comes to the Majestic next Monday includes, in addition to Emma Otero, who is starred, Jack Goode, Bobbie Morris, Perry Askam, Gordon Gifford, Olive Reeves-Smith, Helen Arthur, Ruth Bond, Barbara Blaine, Jacqueline Suzanne, and Leonard Ceeley.

'Hansel and Gretel'

A witch, a candy-trimmed gingerbread house, and a friendly bear are three of the attractions boys and girls will see in "Hansel and Gretel" at Jordan Hall, Saturday morning, Dec. 5, at 10:15 o'clock. This is the opening play in a series to be presented by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater under the auspices of the Women's International League.

Tickets for the plays may be purchased at the League office, 14 Beacon Street. The other plays to be given are "Pinocchio," Feb. 6; "Beauty and the Beast," March 6, and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," April 3.

Lieder, Arias On Symphony Hall Program

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Johannes Brahms knew how to reach the lyric heights the first note of a song he put to paper. No other composer has evinced an equal knack, unless it was Schumann. As for Richard Strauss, he must start at a moderate degree of emotion and work up to an ecstacy; and everybody else who has attained fame as a song writer has had to resort to devices that were mechanical and reasoned out rather than intuitive.

Is this so, or is it just a fancy? Be what it may, Polyna Stoska, the soprano, who appeared in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon with Edwin McArthur as her accompanist, seemed to prove it the true state of the case. Perhaps she succeeded in giving an impression of the superiority of Brahms in the song medium because she has pondered him well or has been well schooled in the interpretation of him. At any rate, she lifted "Wie Melodien zieht es mir" and "Mas Mädchen spricht" to such an exalted height as to make all else she sang go for secondary matter. She presented many of the grand items of the song recital repertory, too, by Wolf ("Anacreon," "In dem Schatten"), by Strauss ("Cäcilie"), by representatives of French musical art—Debussy, Lenormand, Koechlin, Georges—and by Americans like Barber, Guion, and Thompson. Then, just for good measure and on the theatric order, arias by Wagner, Elsa's Dream from "Lohengrin" and Sieglinde's Spring Song from "Walküre."

For introduction and for vocal warming up Miss Stoska exercised herself on Haydn's "She Never Told Her Love" and a couple of old-time English airs of a slow and stately type, and on another quaint and merrier English tune, "Phyliss Was a Fair Maide." After these, when her voice was under perfect command and the house in perfect attitude for listening, she submitted her studies of Brahms. Then was the time for listeners to determine whether she is a singer or not. There her resources of tone were applied at their best and her execution at its most skillful.

It is at a moment like this that a hearer is convinced of an artists's ability or not. Here comparisons with other performers may be made, here measure of talent may be taken. Certainly the singer showed her own respect and regard for Brahms. Did she proportonately send the message of "Wie Melodien" and "Das Mädchen" home to everybody in her audience? Did the voice do what the poem says "sweet melodies" sometimes have a way of doing—did it "draw the unbidden tear"?

However we decide, Miss Stoska showed herself alarmingly competent at big sentimental recitation, Wagnerian style. She ran off Elsa's Dream and Sieglinde's avowal with all the faultlessness of records on the disks. She must be an opera soprano, whatever else.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of Blampied drawings. Through November.
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Charles Demetropolis. Through November.
Copley Society Galleries, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of water colors and sculpture by Mrs. George L. Reynolds and Muriel Caswell. Through Nov. 27.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Portraits in oils and crayons by Robert Freiman. Through Dec. 5.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Water colors by John Whorf; paintings by Janet Folsom. Through Dec. 5.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition by Laura Coombs Hill, and members. Through Dec. 5.
Helman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.
The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Lear.
Ross Art Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by P. B. Bourne, R. Brooks, C. P. Lynch, R. Thomas, and J. W. Parr. Through Nov. 28.
Y. W. C. A. Workshop, 140 Clarendon Street—Loan exhibition of prints by modern French masters. Through November.
World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, 122 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of arts and crafts of the Netherlands East Indies. Through Nov. 25.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese paintings and court robes; Mexican prints; Chinese jades, crystals and porcelains; Roman coins.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-4; music at 3. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed national holidays.
Museum of Fine Arts—Hours, 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. "The Guild of Boston Artists—a Retrospective Exhibition," through Nov. 29; "Irish Prints and Decorative Arts," through Nov. 22; contemporary American paintings; American embroideries; recent accessions.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Architecture in painting; architecture for the Modern school. Through Dec. 16.
Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Prints by American artists. Through Nov. 29.
Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition of original cartoons for murals for St. Louis Post Office by Mitchell Simpsorin. Through Nov. 29.
Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Nelly Littlehale Murphy.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Drawings and prints by Rembrandt. Through December.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—French Art of the 19th and 20th centuries. Through November.
Providence Art Club—Water colors and block prints by Gladys M. Wilkins. Through Dec. 6.

New Hampshire

Durham: The University of New Hampshire—Cartoons by Dahl; ceramics of Mary Edwin Scheier. Through November.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"This Is the Army," by Irving Berlin, and staged by Ezra Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Majestic—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. Featuring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catharine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by Mary Mangini, soprano; assisted by France Snow, flutist; Mariam Burroughs, violinist and Benoit Goulet, pianist. 8:30.
Cambridge Club, Cambridge—Recital by Claude Jean Chiasson, harpsichordist. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Reluctant Dragon." 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "Talk of the Town." Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman, Cary Grant. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35.
Exeter—"Sons of the Sea," Michael Redgrave, Valerie Hobson. 2:10, 5:15, 8:25. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.
Fenway—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:35, 4:50, 8.
Fine Arts—"Inside of Britain," Leslie Howard. 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Hidden Hunger." 1, 3:25, 5:55, 8:25.
Keith Memorial—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:41, 5:16, 7:55, 10:26. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 11:08 a. m., 1:30, 4:08, 6:42, 9:16.
Kenmore—"Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3, 6:35, 9:50. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.
Metropolitan—"Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.
Modern—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Diana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 9:20 a. m., 12:08, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.
Normandie—"Farewell to Arms." 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "The Yanks Are Coming." Maxie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:50, 8:40.
Old South Newsreel Theater—"March of Time," "Mr. and Mrs. America," "Kaltenborn." "Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.
Paramount—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:35, 9:50. "Sunday Punch." William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.
RKO-Boston—"Manila Calling." Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8, 10:30. Stage Show. 11 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:30.
Scollay—"Iceland." Sonja Henie. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Berlin Correspondent," Diana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.
South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time," "Information Please," "Leon Errol comedy," "Popeye," "Jan Savitt's Orchestra," "Air Corps Training," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sunday continuous 1-11 p. m.
State—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. 12:33, 3:45, 6:57, 10:09. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:15 a. m., 2:27, 5:39.
Telepix—"March of Time," "Information Please," "Popular Science," "Travel," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-lux—"Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:28, 7:40, 10. "Timber." Leo Carrillo. 8:35, 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 8:50.
Tremont—"Return of Frank James." 11:55 a. m., 4:01, 8. "Jesse James." 9:40 a. m., 1:40, 5:45, 9:40.
Uptown—"Here We Go Again." Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2:35, 5:30, 8:35. "The Pied Piper." Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.
Washington Street Olympia: "Across the Pacific." Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Ben Blue. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Bowery at Midnight." "Phantom Killer," Dick Purcell. 2, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Wake Island." "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 2, Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "This Time for Keeps," Robert Stirling. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wake Island" and "Give Out Sisters." Matinees at 1:30; evenings at 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 5:10, 8. "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. 3:40, 6:30, 9:30.
Coolidge Corner: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:05, 9:10. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 5, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Wake Islands," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "The World at War." 2, 8.
University: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 1:35, 4:45, 8:10. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 3:38, 6:40, 10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Mad Monster." Anne Nagel, Johnny Downs. "Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. 2, 7.
Strand: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:05, 9:05. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:47, 7:47.
Uphams Corner: "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 12:05, 3:50, 5:30, 8:30. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 1:10, 3:55, 6:30, 9:35.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce, Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 3:35, 7, 9:42." Almost Married," Robert Paige. 2:10, 8:27.
Park: "Joan of Ozarks," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 2, 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne. 1:50, 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 1:45, 8.
Hyde Park: "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 2:09, 8:09. "Danger in the Pacific," Leo Carrillo. 3:25, 9:35.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Talk of the Town." Jean Arthur, Cary Grant. 3, 8:45. "March of Time." 2:30, 8:15.
MALDEN—Granada: "Tales of Manhattan," Rita Hayworth, Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. 2:38, 5:53, 9:08. "Highways by Night." Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Maplewood: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:07, 8:52. "Lady Gangster." Faye Emerson, Julie Bishop. 1:55, 7:40.
Orpheum: "Ghost Town Law," the Rough Riders. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Wings for the Eagle," Ali Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:15, 8:25.
Strand: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:10, 8:20. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:55, 6:50, 10.
Mystic: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen. 2:15, 8:25. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:35, 7, 9:45.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:45.
Strand: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:05, 9:05. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:47, 7:47.
Uphams Corner: "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 12:05, 3:50, 5:30, 8:30. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 1:10, 3:55, 6:30, 9:35.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Needham: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Escape from Crime." 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 2, 8.
Strand: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Highways by Night." 2, 8.
REVERE — Revere: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Mokey." Donna Reed. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3:38, 8:23.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Men of Texas," Richard Stack, Ann Gwynne. "Joan of Ozarks," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Cary Grant, Ronald Colman. "A. E. F. North African Invasion." "Mr. Blabbermouth." 2:15, 7:45 daily, except Sundays, Thanksgiving Day continuous from 2:15.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2:35, 6:30, 9:48. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:59, 8:19.

Broadway Version Of Rossini Opera

New York

Saul Colin's production of "Once Over Lightly" falls into an entertainment realm of divided jurisdiction: part opera, part Broadway musical. Mr. Colin calls his production, which arrived at the Alvin, New York, Thursday night, "the new musical play." If this description appears to ignore a long and honorable background, Mr. Colin admits parenthetically that this new romp is "the Americanized version of Beaumarchais' 'the Barber of Seville,' with the original music of G. Rossini."

The Americanization of "The Barber" is not particularly remarkable for its wit or its invention. Figaro, to prove that he and Laszlo Halasz, the adaptor, are "hep to the jive," asks "what's cookin'?", and some of the others in the cast let themselves go from time to time with lingo that seems out of tune with the Rossini music. But notwithstanding its slang and its title, "Once Over Lightly" fortunately presents no swing Rossini. The singing and the style of performance in general are in the tradition.

It is opera in English at theater prices, pleasantly if not brilliantly entertaining. The singing is light, efficient, and pleasing. Mr. Halasz presides over a small orchestra which plays the Rossini score adequately if not skimmingly. Richard Rychtarik's settings and an anonymous designer's costumes are attractive, and there is a feeling of ensemble work throughout the performance. Robert H. Gordon has staged the production capably.

J. D. B.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
LAST WEEK—EVES. 8:30—MAT. WED.
BOX OFFICE OPEN NOON to 9 P. M.
SOLD OUT ALL PERFORMANCES
Uncle Sam Presents IRVING BERLIN'S SOLDIER SHOW
THIS IS THE ARMY
Cast of 300 Soldiers
Proceeds Army Emergency Relief
No Mail or Telephone Orders

PLYMOUTH THEATRE — Thrilling ENTERTAINMENT!
ANGEL STREET
"CLEVER ABSORBING MELODRAMA"—HERALD
with Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath
EVES. 55c to $2.20. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 55c to $1.65. SAT. EVE. 55c to $2.75.

WILBUR • 5th Week—Eves. 8:30
Thanks. Mat. Thurs. 2 P. M.
"Not to Be Missed"—POST.
Junior Miss
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; THURS. MAT. 55c to $1.65. SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

MAJESTIC—Beg. Nov. 30—Seats Thur.
Good Will Tour of
EMMA OTERO
POPULAR N. B. C. SINGING STAR
IN THE FIREFLY
Rudolf Friml's Noted Operetta
Book and Lyrics by Otto Harbach
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. & SAT. MATS.: 55c to $1.65 (TAX INCL.)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd GREAT WEEK
THE NAVY COMES THROUGH
PAT O'BRIEN • GEO. MURPHY
DOORS OPEN 9 A. M.
"MOONLIGHT IN HAVANA"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
John Payne • Anna Lee • Carroll Lee
'FLYING TIGERS'
Plus "SUNDAY PUNCH"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ginger ROGERS • Ray MILLAND
"The MAJOR and the MINOR"
Plus "Busses Roar"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
With VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving 2:40
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER 2ND YEAR
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
Season's Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970
200 Good Seats. $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, N. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thur. and Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 P. M.
250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY."—ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evgs., 90c to $2.00 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. No Monday Perf.
Holiday Matinees

The Home Forum

Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE MOST outstanding characteristics of modern times is the manifestation of various forms of force, physical and mental, often well-nigh overwhelming in their effects, and rapidly increasing in volume from year to year. These forms of force, some of which are constructive and beneficent, and some cruel and destructive, are generally referred to as power. Indeed, all the vital problems of the individual and the world are inextricably bound up in the question of power. It is therefore necessary that we learn what power is and how it is related to human experience.

We want to know, for example, what the power is that keeps the worlds rolling, the sun shining, the earth blooming, and men aspiring and conquering; and we want to know how to ally ourselves more consciously with this all-enveloping power. We want to know also what kind of power or force or influence it is that causes so much sin and suffering, that brings hatred, division, and destruction to men, nations, and peoples; and we need to learn as speedily as possible how to remove this evil influence from human experience.

Although matter may seem to be associated with what we call physical power, it is now widely understood that matter is not its primary source. In fact, the foremost physical scientists of today have reached the conclusion that substance and power, in the last analysis, are not to be found in what we call matter.

* * *

Where then shall we look for an understanding of the nature of power? There is only one system of thought in the world today that has a practical understanding of this question. So far as human records go, the secret of real power was first understood in a practical way by the Hebrew prophets and people. Later Jesus, to whom the secret of real power had been revealed through the study of the Scriptures, used this Christ-knowledge to comfort the sorrowing, heal the sick, and raise the dead. He not only taught his followers how to do these things, but told them that if they would follow his instructions they could do still more mighty acts by using this same power. This promise applies not only to his immediate followers but to those of all time.

"But," someone may say, "Christianity has been practiced for over nineteen hundred years and yet it has not been able to banish evil from the world." In this connection, however, serious consideration should be given to the fact that in 1866 a most important event took place—the most important event in the history of Christianity since the founding of that system. This event was the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, the discovery of the secret of the power taught and used by the great Nazarene.

The essence of this discovery is the fact that God, Spirit, infinite Life, Truth, Love, Mind, actually is the only power in existence anywhere; that this power is infinitely good and compassionate, and is available now for use in the minutest affairs of the individual's daily life and in the most momentous concerns of nations and races; and that therefore what we call physical power or force is not real power, but a changing, temporary phenomenon of the mortal or carnal mind. This means that God, infinite Mind, the Supreme Being, does not merely exercise power; He *is* power.

* * *

Christian Science has now been taught and practiced from this basis of the all-power of God, spiritual good, for more than seventy years, and because of its ability consistently to heal disease and rectify discordant conditions and relationships, it has spread to practically all parts of the civilized world.

The essence of the Science of Christianity and the nature of all-power were succinctly stated by Paul, that keen analyst and forceful executive of the young Christian church, who said specifically (Romans 13:1) that **"there is no power but of God."**

As the literature of early Christianity is founded upon and is vibrant with the omnipotence of God, Spirit, so the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, proclaims this transcendent fact on almost every page. Thus incisively does she describe the nature of all existence and the power that will purge all sin, sorrow, and suffering from human experience (Science and Health, p. 473): **"The Science of Mind disposes of all evil. Truth, God, is not the father of error. Sin, sickness, and death are to be classified as effects of error. Christ came to destroy the belief of sin. The God-principle is omnipresent and omnipotent. God is everywhere, and nothing apart from Him is present or has power."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

The

Christian Science Periodicals

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE ARK OF NOAH": *A Page of Seventeenth-century Turkish Calligraphy*

THIS LARGE AND MONUMENTAL PAGE of seventeenth-century Turkish calligraphy illustrates in a black pattern on dark, brownish paper the pure, decorative beauty of Arabic script. Until the Roman alphabet was introduced by government decree in 1928, this alien and fluid alphabet had been accepted by the Turkish people for the writing of their language, as they had accepted the Arabic religion of Muhammad. Arabic script had been indissolubly bound with the Koran itself. Even in modern times, it was written in manuscript and never printed. The greatest Turkish calligraphers were also leaders and scholars of their faith. And calligraphy was the most revered of all the fine arts throughout the Moslem world.

Massive and angular letters in the Kufic style have been utilized in this ingenious design for the Ark of Noah. The fantasy of the ship has been combined from interlaced letters carried forward in parallel lines to make the hull; other vertical lines with ornate terminals form the masts, and the beautifully curved stroke makes a sail. Embellishing the design are suave and delicate flourishes ending with foliate motifs. Two contrasting versions of this ornamental style appear in the upper border. The portion on the left is more slender and elegant, while that on the right is severe and bold as the writing of the Ark.

The medallions contain, in cursive Arabic, the signature of the calligraphist, Hafiz 'Othman, and the title, "Picture of the Ship of Noah, our High Prophet. Peace be unto him." 'Othman was a celebrated scholar of the Turkish court. A tutor of Sultan Ahmad III, he was also reputed to have given lessons to the poor on Sundays and to the rich on Wednesdays. In fine writing, below the ship, are verses recounting how he had written the Ark of Noah for a memorial. His tour de force is a reminder of how superbly Arabic writing could lend itself to every phase of Muhammadan decoration.

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

מאמר

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנ נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל ווענען קריסטשען סייענס

איינע פון די פראמינענטסטע באפאסערינען סיענס פון מאדערנע צייטען איז דער אויסדרוק פון פערשידענע מאטעריע פון קראפט, וועלכע זענען אין דער וועלט זייענדיג אפט מאל כמעט אויבערראשענד אין זייערע ווירקונגען, און וועלכע פערמעהרען זיך אין שנעל פון יאהר צו יאהר אויף א גאנץ שנעלען אופן. דיזע מאטעריע פון קראפט, אייניגע וועלכע זייענ קאנטראווערזיעל אין העלפאר, און אנדערע וועלכע זייענ ביסמאל פון פערזוכסצעכט, ווערען אין אלגעמיין בעי־צייכנעט אלס מאגישע. מאקמיש, אז אלע וויכטיגע פראב־לעמען פון דעם אינדוויודועל אין פון דער וועלט זייענ אהן א צווייפעל צוזאמענהענגעדנדע אין דער פראצעס פון מאכט. עס איז דערביבער העכסט נוציש, אז מיר זאלען אויסגעפינען וואס מאכט איז אין וויי אזוי עס איז פעראיניגט מיט דעם מענשען מאג מעגליכען לעבען.

מיר וויללן וויסען, צום ביישפיעל, וואס די מאכט איז וואס קייקעלט די וועלטען, וואס מאכט די זון צו שיינען, די ערד צו בליהען, און מענשען צו שפרעכען און צו זינגען; און מיר וויללן אויך וויסען ווי אזוי זיך צו פאראייניגען, אויף א מעהר בעווארפטזיניגען אופן, מיט דיזער אל־איינווירקלעדער מאכט. אויך וויללן מיר וויסען וואס מאר א מין מאכט אדער קראפט אדער איינפלוס עס איז וואס מאכט אן אזוי פיעל זינד אין שמערץ, וואס בריינגט האס, מחלוקות, און חורבנות צו מענשען, נאציאנען, און מעלקער; און עס איז העכסט נוציש אז מיר זאלען אויסגעפינען, אזוי שנעל ווי עס איז מעגליך, ווי אזוי אפצורואכסען דיזער בויזער אויספלוס פון דער מענשליכער ראפאהרונג. דאך די מאטעריע מעג זיך אויסזעהן צו זיין פראיניגט מיט דאס וואס ווערט אנגערופען פיזישע מאכט, פון דעסטוועגען איז עס יעצט אביסראל פער־שטאנען אז די מאטעריע איז נים איהר אורשפרונג. ליכער קוואל. מאקמיש, אז די יעצטיגע פראפעזעסטע וויסענשאפטן־מענער האבען נעקומען צום בעשלוס, אז סובסטאנץ און מאכט, אין דער לעצטער שורה, זיינען נים צו נעפונען ווערען אין דאס וואס ווערט אנגערופען מאטעריע.

אלזא, וואו זאלען מיר זוכען, כדי מיר זאלען קענען קריגען א פערשטאנד פון דער אויסנעמאפט פון מאכט? עס איז דא נאר איין מיטטעל פון נעדאנק אין דער וועלט הויבט צו מאג וואס נים א פראקטישען פערשטאנד צו דיזער פראגע. אזוי ווי די מענשליכע בעשרא־בונגען וויייזען אן, וויייסען מיר, אז די הבראעאישע נביאים און מענשען זייענ נעווען די ערשטע וועלכע האבען פערשטאנען דעם מעקרעם פון ווירקליכער מאכט אויף א פראקטישען אופן. שפעטער האס יעזוס, צו וועמען דער מעקרעם פון ווירקליכער מאכט איז ענט־פלעקט געווארען דורך זיין לעהרע פון די חיילינג שריפטען, בענוצט דיזער קראפט־קענטניס צו מרייסטען די פראבלעמען פון דעם מענשליכען עקזיסטענץ אויפצולעזען. ער האט נים נור נעלעהרט זיינע נאכפאלגער וי אזוי צו מהאן דיזע זאכען, נאר ער האט זיי אויך אנגעוויזען אז זיי וועלען קענען מהאן נאך גרעסערע ווערק מים דער הילפע פון דיזער זעלבער מאכט, אויב זיי וועלען פאלגען זיינע לעהרעס. דיזער זיצוג איז נים בלויז נעגעבען געווארען צו זיינע תלמידים נאכאלנער פון זיין צייט, נאר איז פערקהמט נעגעבען געווארען צו אלע מענשען צו אלע צייטען.

אבער, אויסצוצער קען זאגען, מען האס שוין דורכ־נעפיהרט די קריסטליכע רעליגיאן אאר איבער נייצעהן הונדערט יאהרען, פון דעסטוועגען קען זי פאדס נים אויסראמען די שלעכטסקיטען פון דער וועלט. אין דיזער שייכות, אבער, דארף ערנסטע אנטפערונג נעגעבען ווערען צו דעם פאקט, אז אין 1866 האס א יזהר ווייכטיגע פאטיזונג פאדרנקומען—די וויכטיגסטע פאטיזונג אין דער נעשיכטע פון דער קריסטליכער רעליגיאן, זינט דיזע רעליגיאן איז נעבוירנדעם נע־ווארען אלס א סיסטעם. דיזע פאטיזונג איז נעווען די ענטפלעקונג פון קריסטשען סיינס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) פון מערי בייקער עדדי, די ענטדעקונג פון דעם סעקרעט פון דער מאכט וואס דער גרויסער נזיר, יעזוס, האט גלעהרענט און בענוצט.

דער עיקר אדער עסענץ פון דיזער ענטדעקונג איז דער פאקט אז גאט, דער חיוליגער גיסט, דאס אונענד־ליכע לעבען, די ווארהרייט, די ליכער, און דער נעד־ליכער נעדאנק, איז אין אמתין די, אויננינג מאכט וואס עקזיסטירט; אז דיזע מאכט איז נוט אהן א ציר און אהן א סוף און פיהלט מים יעדען אויננס, און שפעהט אננעריים פאר אונזער נעבראוך אין די קלענסטע נעשעפטען פון דעם אינדיווידועלס מענליכען לעבען, און אין וויכטיגסטע נעשעפטען פון נאציאנען און רעסען; און די די אזוי־נערופענע פיזישע מאכט אדער קראפט איז נים דערבער א ווירקליכע מאכט, נאר פשוט א ציטוויזיליגע ערשיינונג פון דעם שטרב־ליכען דאס מוטיג, אז גאט, דער אונענדליכער נעדאנק, דאס אל־העכסטע וועזען, איבס נים פשוט אוים מאכט; ער איז מאכט.

עס איז שוין איבער זיבצעג יאהרען ווי מען לערענט און איבס אוים קריסטשען סיינס פון דער באזים פון דער אלמעכטיגקיים פון גאט, די ניסטיגע נופט, און דער רעזולטאט איז, אז צוליב איהר בעשענדיג פעהיגקיים אויסצוהילפן קראנקהיים און אויסצוב־עלפיגען אויסצוהילפן קראנקהיים און אויסצוב־איהר שם פערשפרייט נעווארען צו אלע טהיילען פון דער ציוויליזירטער וועלט.

דער עיקר אדער עסענץ פון דער ווייסענשאפט פון דער קריסטליכער רעליגיאן און פון דער אויסענשפפט פון דער אלמעכטיגקיים פון גאט איז אויסנעדריקט בע־וואהרען אויף א קורץ נעפאסטען אופן פון פרלום דער אפאסטל, דער שרייבער דעמקער און קריפטיגער בע־אמטער פון דער יונגער קריסטליכער קירך, ווען ער האט אויסגערופען, "רוימער יג:1) אז "עס איז נימא קיין חערשאפט אדער מאכט אויסער פון גאט."

פונקט ווי די לישראמור פון דער פערצייהנער קריסטליכער רעליגיאן איז נעגרינדעט נעווארען אויף און איז פרויז און מהעטיג מים דער אלמעכטיגקיים פון גאט, דער חיוליגער גיסט, אזוי אויך מאכט דאס מעקסט בוך פון קריסטשען סיינס, "וויסענשאפט פון נעזונד־כים א שלוסעל צו "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. די חיוליגע שריפטען" נעשריבען פון מרס. עדדי, די ווילט ווידער אמאל בעקאנט מים דיזען איבערשטיי־נגדען אדער מראנסצענדענטאל פאקט אויף כמעט יעדער זיים. חערט זיך צו ווי קלאר און דיישליך די שילדערט די אויבעשאפט פון גאנץ עקזיסטענץ און די מאכט וואס ווערט אויסרוייבען די ווילט פון זינד, צרות, און לויד. די שרייבט (ווייסענשאפט און נעזונד, ז. 473): "די ווייסענשאפט פון דעם חיוליגען נעדאנק נעווייזיגט אלע שלעכטעס. די וואהרהייט, גאט, איז נים דער פאטער פון אירמהום, זינד, קראנקהיים, און טויט דאדער קלאסיפיצירט ווערען אלס ווירקונגען פון אירמהום. קראנקהיים איז נעקומען כדי צו פערוכטען דעם גלויבען פון זינד. דאס גאט־מרונענ איז אל־נעגעטוערטיג און אלמעכטיג. גאט איז אומעטום, און אויסער אירם איז נימא קיין אנדערע מאכט אדער קיין אנדערע נעגענ־וואהרע."

דער וואס וואלט ווילען בעקומען אינפארמאציאן ווענען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט ארויסנע־נעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען און מאכען זיין אדרעס בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישונג פאסיייטי, באסטאן, מאסאטשוסעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Morning Colors Of India

THE MORNING came early to Amorra. First the river began to pale and to look solid against its farther bank where the mist hung down. Soon, beyond the town, the fields seemed to draw themselves out away from the banks on either side; and this drawing away, this look of stretching, was because the horizon now showed. The sky grew pale too, separated from the earth, divided pale from dark. Soon the fields began to show their shapes—in chequers of pale and dark, in a glimmer of water from the rice-fields, in running, criss-crossed paths of white. Now it was possible to pick out the road banked high in case of flood; if looked pale, bleached and colourless; but presently, as the trees changed from dark to green, it changed from a pale thread to a line of pinkish dry brick-dust, with the humped shapes of bridges and the white pepper-pot turrets of a country temple beside the road; the railway lines behind it ran on, on and away. Now there were no more stars in the sky, and the sky was growing green and faintly luminous above the plain. Green was the first colour to come, faint green in the sky after the stars, a dark blackish green on the trees and pure bright green, limpid, on the rice-fields. Then appeared the clay colours of the earth, the dry fields and the mud walls and village huts and after them, clear as the rice, the mauve spikes of water hyacinth in the pools. There was a little of that colour in the sky, as in one village and then in another a fire was lit and smoke went up dark into the sky. The sky was soon colourless again with daylight, and white mist chill with dew began to creep across the fields and round the town.

The shaggy old town of Amorra woke before the new.—From "Breakfast with the Nikolides," by RUMER GODDEN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"Do Good to Everyone"

"DO GOOD TO EVERYONE and dispute not with the ignorant," is an old Turkish maxim which was the essence of my great-grandmother's life. Great-grandmother belonged to the old school. She did not earn her living, she was not a lawyer, a doctor, nor prominent in society or politics. Yet she lived a full life and was active always.

There was a room of Great-grandmother's house in Istanbul into which she disappeared for hours on end. That was the one room I had not explored, as it was kept locked when not in use. Once I was bold enough to ask her what lay behind those closed doors. She answered casually that it was her sewing-room and told me to follow her in.

* * *

It was a neat and airy room with a long table in the middle and a sewing-machine tucked into a corner. That was the one concession to the West Great-grandmother had ever made, for she was surrounded with things Turkish and lived up to the best tradition of old Turkish customs and habits. On the table, I saw dainty print dresses for children and exclaimed joyfully:

"Are these for me, honored Grandmother?"

"No, my child," she answered softly. "You have a father who can buy you dresses and all that you need. These are for children whose parents are too poor to afford new dresses."

"Oh," I said, crestfallen.

Great-grandmother quickly noted my disappointment. "My child," she said gently, "there is a greater joy than receiving. Do you know what our forefathers said?" Slowly and emphasizing every word, she continued: "'Do good to every one and dispute not with the ignorant.' When you grow older, I hope you will realize the folly of disputing with the ignorant, but even a child should know that to do good to others is the very essence of life."

It was years later that I learned from my parents just what Great-grandmother had done in her sewing-room. She herself had not elaborated on her activities.

It was the custom for the prominent and wealthy families of each district of the city to watch over the welfare of their region. Every well-to-do house had a sewing-room where the mistress of the house, her children, the maids and the old retainers, of whom there were many in each family, gathered daily to cut and sew new clothes and patch the old ones.

Had Fatma hanoum, the wife of Ahmed Aga who long had toiled for a pittance, a new baby? The news made the rounds of the district, and Fatma hanoum's baby could not be left naked as the day it was born. From numerous sewing-rooms all that a baby needed was packed into a bundle and taken over to the mother—a gold coin tucked into her palm adroitly, so that the prying eyes of the neighbors could not see. Charity had to be carried out without the beating of drums and without advertising the generosity of the giver.

* * *

The district knew its poor and kept watch over their needs. Clothes and food were provided, not only for the children, but for the parents as well. The gentlemen of the district saw to it that each boy and girl went to school, and often furnished the necessary books and pencils.

But what most delighted these kind ladies was to procure a husband and the needed "trousseau" for a girl who had reached the marriageable age. The men set about finding a suitable husband for the future bride. Seclusion of women in the old Turkey excluded a free choice, romance, and love. How carefully they scrutinized each young man! Did these worthy gentlemen ask how much money the young man had? Money was of secondary importance; honesty, integrity, and a kind heart counted most. If the young man was poor, work would be provided for him. He would be taken under the wing of one of the families and his career watched over. Many a poor and lowly lad, thus protected, rose to be minister to the Sultan, provided he had intelligence and worked hard.

Meanwhile, in countless homes, the trousseau was being prepared with much merriment and the chatter of many tongues. At the wedding, the good ladies were the guests of honor and scattered the silver coins, a traditional Turkish custom at all weddings, among the guests.

* * *

Neither were elderly people disregarded. When a woman was left alone and without money, a corner was found for her in some good home. If the woman was able-bodied, she worked around the house. Not that work was required of her, but her heart would not permit her to eat of bread not salted with her own labor.

My great-grandmother was brought up in this tradition and to the end of her days that sewing-room saw the plying of busy needles. "To do good to others" was not a mere saying to which her tongue played lip service, but in truth the foundation of her life.

SELMA EKREM

Salt Acres

No landlord holds the sea in fief,
Any man may roam
Her windy slopes, his keel may plow
Knee-deep in flowers of foam,
And down the moon-path bring, at dusk,
Her finny cattle home.

LESLIE SAVAGE CLARK

A Coracle Must Be Persuaded

THERE WAS A GREAT, smooth swell upon the sea. The wind blowing steady and gentle from the south, there was no contrariety between that and the current, and the billows rose and fell unbroken. . . .

It is surprising how easily and securely my little and light boat could ride. Often, as I still lay at the bottom, and kept no more than an eye above the gunwale, I would see a big blue summit heaving close above me; yet the coracle would but bounce a little, dance as if on springs, and subside on the other side into the trough as lightly as a bird.

I began after a little to grow very bold, and sat up to try my skill at paddling. But even a small change in the disposition of the weight will produce violent changes in the behavior of a coracle. And I had hardly moved before the boat, giving up at once her gentle dancing movement, ran straight down a slope of water so steep that it made me giddy, and stuck her nose, with a spout of spray, deep into the side of the next wave.

I was drenched and terrified, and fell instantly back into my old position, whereupon the coracle seemed to find her head again, and led me as softly as before among the billows. It was plain she was not to be interfered with, and at that rate, since I could in no way influence her course, what hope had I left of reaching land? . . .

First, moving with all care, I gradually bailed out the coracle with my sea-cup; then getting my eye once more above the gunwale, I set myself to study how it was she managed to slip so quietly through the rollers.

I found each wave, instead of the big, smooth, glossy mountain it looks from shore, or from a vessel's deck, was for all the world like any range of hills on the dry land, full of peaks and smooth places and valleys. The coracle, left to herself, turning from side to side, threaded, so to speak, her way through these lower parts, and avoided the steep slopes and higher, toppling summits of the waves.

"Well, now," thought I to myself, "it is plain I must lie where I am, and not disturb the balance; but it is plain, also, that I can put the paddle over the side, and from time to time, in smooth places, give her a shove or two toward land." No sooner thought upon than done. There I lay on my elbows, in the most trying attitude, and every now and again gave a weak stroke or two to turn her head to shore.

It was very tiring, and slow work, yet I did visibly gain ground; and, as we drew near the Cape of the Woods, though I saw I must infallibly miss that point, I had still made some hundred yards of easting. I was, indeed, close in. I could see the cool, green tree tops swaying together in the breeze, and I felt sure I should make the next promontory without fail.—From "Treasure Island," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Splendour Made for the Winter

WE DROVE through a landscape I have often seen in Chinese pictures: wooded hills under snow looked like hedgehogs drenched in icing sugar. On a hill stood a little church, full to the doors, bright inside as a garden, glowing with scarlet and gold and blue and the unique, rough, warm white of homespun, and shaking with song. On the women's heads were red handkerchiefs printed with yellow leaves and peacocks' feathers, their jackets were solidly embroidered with flowers, and under their white skirts were thick red or white woollen stockings. Their men were just as splendid in sheepskin leather jackets with appliqué designs in dyed leathers, linen shirts with fronts embroidered in cross-stitch and fastened with buttons of Maria Theresa dollars or lumps of turquoise matrix, and homespun trousers gathered into elaborate boots. The splendour of these dresses was more impressive because it was not summer. The brocade of a rajah's costume or the silks of an Ascot crowd are within the confines of prudence, because the rajah is going to have a golden umbrella held over him and the Ascot crowd is not far from shelter, but these costumes were made for the winter in a land of unmetalled roads, where snow lay till it melted and mud might be knee-deep, and showed a gorgeous lavishness; for hours and days, and even years had been spent in the stuffs and skins and embroideries which were thus put at the mercy of the bad weather. There was lavishness also in the singing that poured out of these magnificently clad bodies, which indeed transformed the very service.—From "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon; a Journey through Yugoslavia," by REBECCA WEST. (New York: Viking.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The Willkie-Roosevelt Break ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Wendell L. Willkie and President Roosevelt have reached a definite breach in their personal and political relations.

After a two-year armistice, the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates of 1940 are no longer collaborating even in the field of foreign policy. To renew their working relationship would involve a major repair job, and it is probable that only a major crisis would bring that about.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie remain in basic agreement in the whole field of international affairs and the large role they believe the United States must play in the postwar world, but it is now evident that, however parallel their purposes, they are not going to walk down the same road any longer.

Before America's entry into the war, this partnership was an invaluable asset. It gave the President strong support when that support was indispensable. It widened the unity of the country when the country needed a completely solidified political leadership on the vital issues of the war.

The severance of that partnership at this time may prove to be as much of an asset as its creation was an asset in 1940. Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt are seeking exactly the same objectives in American foreign policy. Now that prewar uncertainities are over, they may well accomplish more in the leadership of the nation as competitors than as allies.

There are numerous factors which have contributed to this break in personal relations—among them:

There is the fact that the President appeared to take no pains to correct a false impression which derived from one of his press conferences that Mr. Roosevelt had said that news stories about Willkie statements abroad were not worth reading. The President was actually referring to the controversy growing out of these statements as not worth noting; but Mr. Willkie certainly felt that the President was so unconcerned about correcting the impression as to indicate his approval of it.

Traveler's Return

The 75-minute conference which the two had at the White House on the afternoon of Mr. Willkie's return from his trip added to the strain. There were few gentle words spoken during the interview. Mr. Roosevelt was effervescently cordial: Mr. Willkie was deadly serious and set out to tell the President what he considered the truth.

When at his first press conference after the North African invasion President Roosevelt talked of how he had to sit smilingly and take it on the chin while ignorant outsiders were clamoring for a second front when a second front had already been determined upon, correspondents knew that he was not excluding Mr. Willkie from this category of ignorant outsiders.

Even when Steve Early, the President's wise press secretary, leaned over to his chief to suggest that perhaps the word ignorant might cause a wrong impression, Mr. Roosevelt did not ask that his remark be struck from the printable record of the press conference.

In his New York Herald Tribune Forum speech last week the President renewed his ignorant outsider theme and referred pointedly to "criticism from those who, as we know in our hearts, are actuated by political motives."

Finally, there was the White House pressure brought to bear on Mr. Willkie to drop from his Herald Tribune Forum speech all references critical of the North African arrangements with Admiral Jean Darlan.

The President caused Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to telephone to Mr. Willkie demanding that he delete these references on the ground that such criticism would endanger the lives of American soldiers. On that basis Mr. Willkie agreed to do so but when the President himself 12 hours later released a carefully prepared explanation of the Darlan deal in which he said that the Government opposes such "Frenchmen who support Hitler and the Axis" and that he "approved" the feeling which had produced wide suspicion of the arrangement with Admiral Darlan, Mr. Willkie was convinced that the White House was using disingenuous and high-handed means to suppress criticism until the President had full opportunity to set the stage his own way.

Nobody has yet explained to Mr. Willkie just how his censored statement would have endangered American lives, although that was the only justification which Secretary Stimson had offered for withholding it. Nor has it been explained to Mr. Willkie why it was dangerous for him to say on Monday that the deal with Admiral Darlan was outrageous and unnecessary when Mr. Roosevelt on Tuesday conceded a good deal to the Willkie point of view when he made his own statement defending the deal.

Behind Willkie's Remarks

It can be said with authority that all of Mr. Willkie's second-front remarks along the course of his trip had important military backing. Possibly he was being used in a clever stratagem to deceive the enemy for it seems hardly likely that Joseph Stalin was unaware of the exact North African second-front plans when Mr. Willkie was in Moscow.

But Mr. Willkie was not the only distinguished layman who was underlining the urgency for offensive action. Lord Beaverbrook had been saying the same thing in Great Britain for as long as Mr. Willkie had been saying it in America. And others in both countries were in agreement.

Actually, all this talk about ignorant outsiders seems a little wide of the mark, for the significant fact remains that even without full military information laymen like Mr. Willkie and Lord Beaverbrook and other "typewriter strategists" had reached the conclusions that an Anglo-American second-front operation against Germany was imperative and possible at exactly the same time the military leaders had concluded that such an enterprise was imperative and possible. It looks as though the judgment of "ignorant outsiders" was confirmed, not refuted, by the military!

In any event, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie are going to be going their own way from now on. For one, I am inclined to suggest that it will be a good thing. Their foreign-policy objectives are the same and it is likely that they will exert a larger total leadership on the country, in the direction they want to see the country go, apart than in an unhappy alliance.

Mr. Willkie seriously compromised his leadership within the Republican party by his patriotic, prewar foreign-policy partnership with the President. On the assumption that Mr. Willkie will never permit himself to be an obstructionist or to oppose for the sake of opposition—a sound assumption—his new independence may well prove an asset to the nation and to the Republican Party.

The Country Speaks: Denver

Words Piled Upon Words on Water ..... *By Roscoe Fleming*

A legal controversy which has lasted more than 40 years—American reproduction of Dickens' Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce which went on for generations in "Bleak House"—went droning on its interminable way in Denver recently, with the taking of more testimony to add to millions of words already taken, and the filing of more exhibits to add to truckloads already filed.

The suit is that between Kansas and Colorad over the division of the waters of the Arkansas River, which rises in Colorado's mountains and flows through Kansas, and is used by farmers of both States—as far as its waters will go—for irrigation purposes. It was almost settled once, so nearly that the Governors of Colorado and Kansas announced that only the final form of the peace-treaty needed to be drafted.

What unsettled it again was the fact that the big John Martin Dam, across the Arkansas in Southeastern Colorado, under construction by the Army Engineers' Corps, cannot now be finally completed until war's end.

Controversy Began in 1901

When finally completed the big dam will hold back more than 600,000 acre-feet of water at full capacity, enough to provide flood control and also water for farms farther downstream. The dam consists in part of an earth fill, in part of concrete, and will be completed by the installation of big steel gates on top of the structure.

Priorities have been denied for these gates, and without them the dam's capacity is only about 270,000 acre-feet, and the U. S. Engineers' Corps has reserved 170,000 feet for flood control. The remaining 100,000 acre-foot capacity for irrigation isn't enough to satisfy all parties.

The controversy began in 1901, when the State of Kansas sued Colorado in the Supreme Court, claiming Colorado was illegally depleting the flow of the Arkansas, and thereby wrongfully depriving Kansas farmers of water. The court held six years later that Kansas was not entitled to relief. Thereupon Kansas water users began individual suits—a long series of them—against Colorado ditch and reservoir companies.

Series of Hearings Completed

In 1927 Colorado asked the Supreme Court to enjoin such individual suits, and Kansas responded by filing a new action, in 1930, asking the court to allocate the waters of the Arkansas. Various commissions named by the court sat at intervals until 1939.

With the impending completion of the Martin Dam, negotiations were begun to settle the suit. But when the war stopped completion, Kansas water-users began pressing anew for an allocation, and Charles C. Cavanah, a master appointed by the Supreme Court, has just completed a series of hearings in Denver.

The testimony, highly technical, related to stream-flow and rainfall, and Colorado experts testified that the river's flow had been cut to a fraction of normal—low as 31 per cent at the Lamar, Colo., station—during the drought decade of the 30's. It was also testified that the useful life of the dam—before the lake it creates fills with silt—may be as short as 60 years.

Generations of governors, attorneys-general and water commissioners, in both States, have inherited the dispute, and men have been put through law-school by their parents on the proceeds, and have in turn educated their own sons out of their Arkansas River fees.

To Change the Subject:

Gold Miners' Lament ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

Deep in the heart of Colorado's gold-town country where the soaring peaks of the Great Divide are the backdrop, a weathered brown house of paint-worn clapboards and log-siding with black roofing paper along the sides for warmth lifts its roof among the silver fans of a stand of spruce. It is one of many such in the Rocky Mountain fastness, dating from the days when the overland wagon route brought the 1858-'59 gold rush immigration that put Denver, Black Hawk, Golden, Central City, Nevada City, Breckenridge, Empire, Gold Hill, Georgetown and Mill City on the map by 1861.

The boom hit 50 of the Centennial State's counties, projecting the State itself from unknown territory into national fame with the Cripple Creek field proving one of the most productive mining districts in America and mountain-nestling Silverton yielding a $35,000,000 treasure-trove. Most of the towns are empty shells today, presenting their grim and battered business block "in solid front to weathering and drift," as the poet saw it.

". . . Halfway along
The old Savoy maintains a dimmed façade,
And over the raddled dotage of its cornice
Five high horns of the Great Divide stand blowing."

In others where the precious veins did not peter out, as in the Portland, Crescent, Vindicator and Ajax mines of Cripple Creek, largest of the camps, the remnant of the gold-seeking hordes that stayed on remain forever loath to quit the diamond-aired heights of the continental watershed, hard-bitten, sparse and rigorous as is the living.

This I know from my friend whose house, described above, is on the outskirts of Breckenridge where the gold dredges are chewing up the valleys and old steam-driven hulks that were never meant to sail, lie rotting in obscure waterpits. She writes of the old-timers' indignation at the War Production Board order to close down all the big gold mines and move the miners to non-ferrous properties, as in Montana.

A questionnaire circulated among the 400 men working the Cripple Creek and Victor gold mines showed only 17 per cent willing to leave, 300 vowing they would not, however much the Board's action threatens to make new "ghost" towns. Grievance against the order is based on the few men it actually would shift, since of the 2,500 gold miners in the whole country, not more than one-third are experienced miners, the total including such categories as placer miners, mill employees and carpenters. More than two-thirds of the Colorado miners queried were home-owners and married.

Teller County, seat of Cripple Creek and Victor and heading the State's gold production list, is almost wholly dependent on the mines for its taxes, but the close-down may mean that the widespread underground workings will be allowed to flood.

Of such is the new chicanery of fortune besetting the gold-hunting mountain dwellers whose hearts are tuned to "the fugue of ranges" in the dayshine and nightshine where the air would lift you up on the wings of a strong bird flying. These are the days of threatened snows when the walls of lodge and cabin will crack between absolute cold and absolute heat radiant out of the whirring stove—but even that is part of why it is hard to lock those mountain-framing doorways and go away.

Along Freedom's Trail Shines the Lone Star State

By R. H. Markham

Sixteenth of 36 Articles

San Antonio, Texas

A hundred years ago, and earlier, the American people were moved by a mighty urge toward expansion. They wanted to cross boundaries and take new land, thus increasing their own individual importance and exalting their country. They gave to that urge the pleasant name of Manifest Destiny. It was a kind of personal imperialism. Following it, a number of colonists settled in Texas, an area as large as France, which legally belonged to Mexico. Before long they took Texas, as the imperialist Julius Caesar once took France. That ancient conquest of France proved to be a step toward absolutism; the conquest of Texas seems to have furthered the cause of democracy.

There are very few places in the world where common people have such an aggressive, exuberant sense of personal worth as in Texas. In fact, a Texan would hardly admit that there are any "common" people in his state. He doesn't believe that all Texans are born equal, but that they are born superior. This attitude may be based on a romantic illusion, for striking economic inequality prevails here, but still it is very potent and rewarding. The Texans, in church, at conventions, in sport, in business, in politics, show a very special fervor. The visitor here has a feeling that the Texans are always celebrating the fact that they are Texans.

However, Texas' chief contribution to democracy is not the aggressively neighborly feeling of its six million inhabitants, but rather the fact that its acquisition helped round out the territorial setting of the world's leading democracy. In the midst of the present city of San Antonio, whose very name shows its Spanish origin, are the remnants of an old mission house that is prized by all American patriots. It is called "The Alamo," and marks the spot where 180 extremely brave American fighters defied a Mexican army and resisted to the last man.

The Alamo defenders displayed a heroism fully equal to that of the Greeks at Thermopylae. They knew the odds against them, foresaw the probable outcome of the fight, and realized they would be given no quarter; yet they rushed avidly into the conflict, thus setting in motion a train of events that ultimately served both peace and human freedom.

They may have been as imperialistic as Julius Caesar, but in the total balance of favorable and unfavorable consequences their act has furthered good international relations.

In most plans for a postwar peace, an aversion to "imperialism" is very evident; it is denounced as a major evil. But the term is loosely used as are the words "profit motive," "collectivism," and "have-not nations." The plain fact is that if there exists today a nation of 132,000,000 men and women, which has been leading the world toward democracy, and now stands as a main defense against an almost unprecedented onslaught of despotism, its establishment was largely due to the fact that a common people—as contrasted with ruling despots—had the persistent urge to expand.

When the Thirteen Colonies became free from England, there were not a hundred thousand white Americans west of the Alleghenies. But only four decades later there were as many settlers there as the total population of the Colonies had been at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. That rapid growth was due almost entirely to the drive of individual settlers. Men and women simply packed up and went West.

Have you ever watched children coast down a long hill onto a meadow after a fresh snow? You note how their momentum carries them off the hillside onto the edge of the meadow and is then extended. The happy coasters can go no further, the smooth beaten surface ends, and the pristine snow on most of the meadow remains untrampled. So the American Colonists after the Revolutionary War crossed the formidable Alleghenies and swarmed down the further slope, out over the prairies well beyond the Mississippi River. But there they paused, for in the Southwest they had reached the border of a foreign country. Along that line Spain, and later its successor, Mexico, met the United States, and blocked the westward progress of its pioneers. The land from there on was out of bounds.

For the sixth time, America's restless frontier men had met the resistance of other claimants to the land they coveted. First the Indians, who had long been undisputed masters of the continent, checked them; then the French; after that the British; then the French again; then the Spanish in Florida; and now Spain's inheritor, Mexico.

Texas, Colorado, Utah, California, and other vast areas were legally part of Mexico. Mexico's possessions west of the Mississippi were larger than those of the United States west of that river. But Mexicans did not live in them. In all Texas there were but a few thousand Spanish or Mexican settlers; in California barely 4,000. Restless Americans were peering into that enormous empty space as they had earlier peered into the Ohio valley. They longed to settle it, and they did—at first in a very proper manner.

A restless Connecticut Yankee named Moses Austin, who had migrated from New England to Virginia, and later settled in Missouri while it was still under Spanish control, cherished the plan of going further into Spanish territory. His son, Stephen F. Austin, carried out the plan, and led some 200 American families into Texas where they settled on 66,000 acres of land, given them by the Mexican government.

This was one of the strangest ventures American pioneers had yet made. Barely two score years earlier, Americans had fought a long war to free themselves from foreign domination; yet there they were settling in a foreign land, under a foreign government, whose absolutism, caprice, and lawlessness would have made King George's England seem almost a Utopia.

Nevertheless, Austin had high hopes and made his colony one of the best in the whole history of American pioneering. Though rather small of stature, and conciliatory by disposition, in contrast to many frontier leaders, he imposed excellent order and led his settlers toward prosperity. Though not supported in this enterprise by the American government, and often hampered by the Mexican authorities, they planted extensive fields, raised livestock, established a fairly compact community, and attracted new frontier men.

However, their situation remained uncertain. Anyone who has traveled in Texas knows how vast the distances are out here. The weather is often hot and dry. Burning winds sweep over the plains. The American Capital was very distant and quite indifferent. Mexico City was also distant and extremely suspicious. Mexican governments succeeded one another in rapid succession; revolution speedily followed revolution, and a decision made today by a Mexican government might be revoked tomorrow. The Mexican garrisons stationed here and there were by no means friendly and no redress was available against their arbitrary or hostile acts.

When Austin made the long hard trip to Mexico City now and then to present the wishes of his colonists, or ask for more favorable conditions, or better treatment, his neighbors always felt that he would not be allowed to return. Indeed, he was often treated as an enemy by the Mexican officials. He was kept waiting for months at a time, was deprived of freedom of action, and on one occasion had to spend a year in a Mexican prison. So the prospects of those few hundred bold American pioneers, far beyond their own borders, were anything but bright.

In addition to Austin's colonists, other Americans moved into Texas more or less uninvited. A whole empire lay open there, and the border was largely unguarded. Who could keep the restless frontiermen out! Along with the solider elements, inevitably came some wild adventurers, smugglers of slaves, land speculators, men with long Bowie knives, even the Bowie brothers themselves.

Naturally all the settlers were bold and hardy people. Weaklings didn't go to that foreign land to face Mexican oppression in addition to all the other frontier privations. The pioneers in Texas were like soldiers, storming impregnable strongholds and performing desperate feats of valor contrary to the orders of their commanders, because Texas was forbidden ground. The yearning for expansion that was sweeping over America had moved these adventurers to try to colonize even alien land.

It is very easy for Americans to look back upon those swashbuckling, boastful, somewhat gaudy decades with a feeling of embarrassment and apology. There was land-grabbing, gold rushing, fraudulent speculation, debt repudiation and graft.

Noisy boasting about Manifest Destiny, supposed to cover deeds of violence and jingoism, made common men and women feel they had a mission. But results have shown the essential soundness of that desire for expansion.

After all who had a right to Texas, and what makes right? Rich, beautiful, enormous Texas was an almost empty domain. The Mexicans themselves weren't settling it to any extent. Should it be kept open for the intrigues of European powers? Should it be preserved as a field for Mexican revolutions, for the devastation caused by Mexican civil wars? Should it be turned over to feudalistic landlords? Or should it belong to men and women who wanted to till their own farms and build a self-governed commonwealth? The answer was given not by philosophers, but by bold, hard-working people who dared to settle there.

Naturally they precipitated a conflict. If New Englanders and Virginians had demanded freedom from England, wouldn't the descendants of New Englanders and of Virginians most certainly demand freedom from Mexico? That question had to be decided. And it was decided. Not by kings, nor by diplomats, not even by generals. But by the men and women who went to Texas to establish homes.

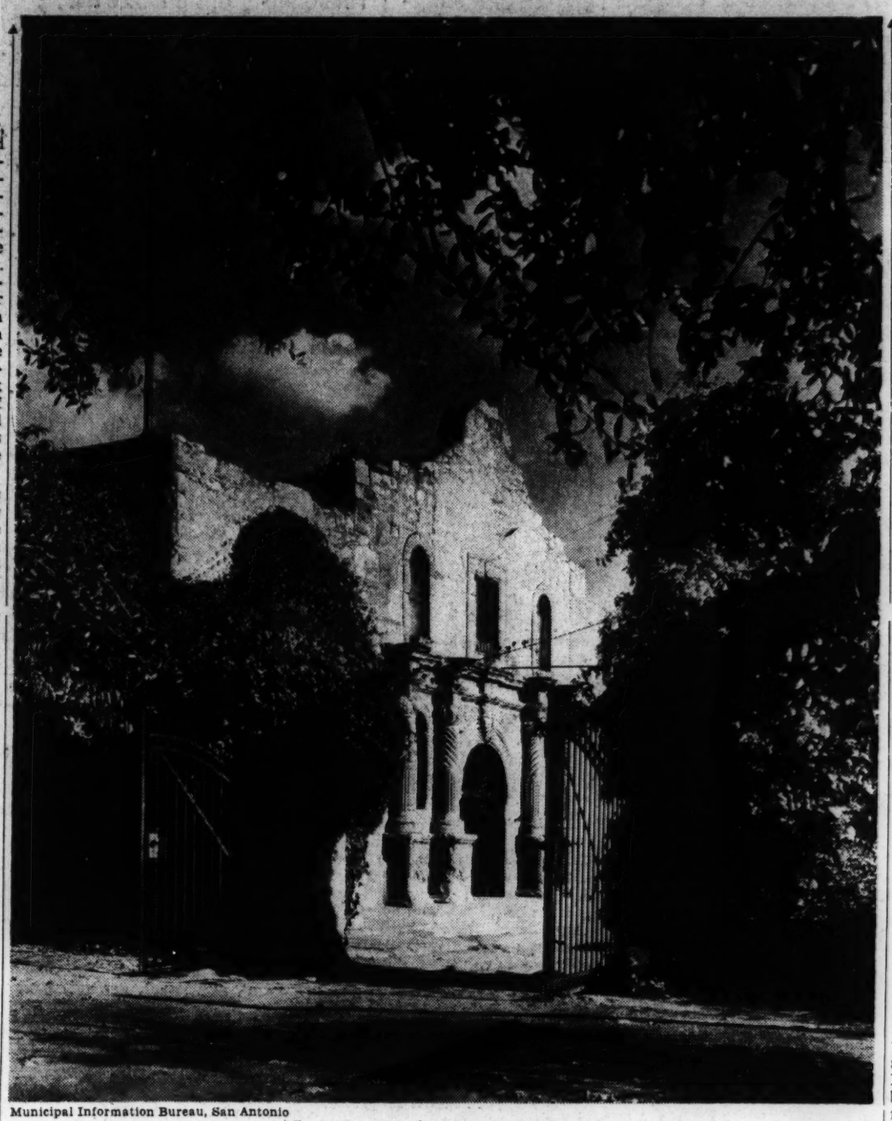
Fifteen years after Stephen Austin took his little group of pioneers there, that colony and the other immigrants, who amounted all together to about 20,000 and who were aided by a tall, audacious, swaggering Tennessean, Sam Houston, decided that Texas should be free. They proclaimed it free, fought for its freedom, and won. They founded a government, declared their land a new State, and asked for admission to the Union, but were not accepted.

A decade later, they were admitted, and a war with Mexico followed. At its conclusion a definite boundary was drawn between the two countries, and America was extended unhampered to the Pacific. On the territory then acquired 18,000,000 Americans now live.

Every act in that drama is open to severe criticism. But the century that has passed since Alamo has shown that the handful of daring early Texans were historically justified. Those men and women, though working in the dark, wrought well. Perhaps most were not moved by a high vision of a free America leading a free world. Probably their main desire was to make a little better living. They may have had but a meager conception of the role Texas was to play among the states of the earth.

They little realized, one may believe, that their acts would accentuate civil friction in the United States to a degree that would almost destroy the Union. But, acting on quite simple motives, they took the risk of trying to add that forbidden, though unoccupied, territory to their land of freedom, and they did it, thus putting the American nation eternally in their debt.

Texas and the Union of which it is a part have serious defects, but that Union is foremost among the forces working for right and freedom in the world. It is the banner-carrier for all men everywhere seeking liberty. One reason it dares hope to carry that banner to triumph in this war is that a little band of heroes added to it Texas and the vast Southwest. The monument at San Jacinto where Houston made Texas free may rightly stand beside that of Bunker Hill.



Municipal Information Bureau, San Antonio

San Antonio's Historic Alamo

"The Alamo defenders," declares Mr. Markham, "displayed a heroism fully equal to that of the Greeks at Thermopylae . . . setting in motion a train of events that ultimately served both peace and human freedom."

Lehman's New Post Indicates U. S. to Lead in Postwar Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—President Roosevelt's appointment of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman as Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation under the Department of State means that the United States is already planning to take a leading role in setting the world back on its feet after the enemy's retreat.

The new office, destined to become of first-hand importance to at least a quarter of the globe, will begin shortly to co-ordinate various American studies for supplying the needs of freed nations and will work in close conjunction with the Inter-Allied Postwar Requirements Bureau in London.

Part of Mr. Lehman's duties will be similar to the feeding job former President Herbert Hoover did in Europe after the last war, but his scope will be much wider. Already included in postwar plans are programs for rehabilitating the agriculture, transportation and governmental systems of nations trod down by the Nazis and those that have had to invoke a "scorched earth" policy in the face of Nazi and Japanese aggression.

One of Mr. Lehman's first jobs will be in North Africa where for the first time American troops are driving back the Nazis from territory they had conquered. North Africa, maintained by the Nazis as a food source, will not present the problems of France, Russia and other conquered nations which the Germans have looted to keep their own troops in fighting shape.

The axis loss of food and supplies caused by American occupation of North Africa has been bringing forth bitter complaint from Nazi radio stations, according to OWI. Among the foods and materials lost to the Axis by the American occupation of North Africa are said to be thousands of head of sheep destined for meat use on the Continent, thousands of barrels of wheat and flour, millions of kilos of olive oil, 2,000,000 tons of phosphate, needed as a fertilizer and 2,000 tons of rubber a year.

Immediate rehabilitation of cities in North Africa will be in the hands of the U. S. Army. For the first time, government and administrative specialists recruited by the army for this purpose will have an opportunity to put into practice training they have undergone at the Army's School of Government at the University of Virginia, under direction of Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Provost Marshal General.

Mr. Lehman's job will take on increased importance as the enemy retreats further and especially after the war when the United Nations intend to use consumer goods as a method of enforcing world order.

It is already being suggested here that the British and Americans can expect a continuation of rationing systems for many months after the war in order to get adequate food supplies and agriculture equipment to the rest of the world.

One of the biggest questions involved in Governor Lehman's job will be to decide how relief for war-torn nations can be administered in such a way as to aid the initiative and responsibility of persons to whom it is given. The stultifying effect of relief has been one of the criticisms of certain New Deal programs in the United States.

Though he has not had the experience in relief that former President Hoover or certain Red Cross officials have had, Governor Lehman has won commendation during his Governorship of New York for his administrative ability. He has long been a close associate of President Roosevelt.

Governor Lehman has announced that he intends to resign the Governorship about Dec. 3 to take over his new duties in Washington.

Heretofore, most of the plans for the postwar rehabilitation of the world have been in the hands of the Lend-Lease Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare and the Foreign Service Section of the Department of Agriculture.

Guatemala Base Is 'Tough'

WITH U. S. ARMY FORCES IN GUATEMALA, Nov. 23 (AP)—Giant United States bombers, patroling from this United Nations air base "somewhere in Guatemala," form one of the toughest of the many formidable defense lines protecting the Panama Canal.

The growth in strength of this particular, far-reaching ring of aerial defense, hinged on Guatemala, has been markedly noticeable in recent months. A highly effective patrol six months ago, the bomber force today would be able to give a smashing counterthrust to any enemy attempt against the Canal.

Mighty bombers—including Flying Fortresses—take off at all hours on reconnaissance patrols that are designed to locate and destroy any enemy armada long before it could reach the vicinity of the vital waterway.

There have been many changes at this air base since last March.

Most important, of course, are too, are increased ground defenses for the base, improved runways, new storage facilities for bombs and ammunition, and new plane-repair facilities.

Then there is the new "town" of barracks and bachelor officers' quarters which replaces the tent camp where the men used to live.

Yet another change—a striking one—is the turnover in personnel. Pilots, co-pilots, navigators, and bombardiers who learned teamwork in long and dangerous patrols from Guatemala over the Pacific, have moved on in large numbers to actual combat areas while new teams from other Caribbean bases and from the United States have taken their places.

There are none of the heroic possibilities of battle in the day-in, day-out patrol work here, but there are compensations, for Guatemala is a land of bracing cool climate, delicious and abundant fresh foods, inexpensive living, and friendly people.

Only Two Games Left on Regular Schedule as New England Grid Year Nears End

Selection of Gridiron Bowl Teams Now Important Factor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—With the Big Ten championship tucked away by Ohio State and the Georgia Bulldogs tucked away by Auburn, this dizzy football season wobbles toward the close this week but whatever happens will be strictly anti-climactic.

Conference championships still are to be decided in many of the major loops, however, and some of them will be at stake in this week's double-barreled program. Then, too, there is that little matter of filling the New Year's day bowl games with teams that will fill the bowls with customers.

In spite of what happened last Saturday, a lot of folks are going to be more than slightly interested in the southern headliner between unbeaten, untied Georgia Tech and a Georgia team that had its hopes of a perfect season and a Rose Bowl bid turned into a 27-13 upset by Auburn.

Conference Title

The two teams meet at Athens Saturday and Georgia Tech, winner of eight-straight games, could wrap up the Southeastern Conference as well as a bowl engagement by winning.

Tennessee, which blanked Kentucky, 26-0, meets Vanderbilt, a 27-7 victim of Alabama, in another Southeastern Conference game while Alabama tackles Georgia Pre-Flight, fresh from its 7-0 conquest of Tulane. Auburn battles Clemson and Duke tangles with Jacksonville Naval in other Saturday games in the South.

The Thanksgiving day card finds Tulane engaging L.S.U., the team that trampled Auburn, 25-7, its last time out, South Carolina meeting Wake Forest and William and Mary, beaten for the first time by the North Carolina Pre-Flighters, 14-0, bidding for the Southern Conference title against Richmond.

Big Ten Honors

The season ended for the Big Ten last week, so far as championships are concerned, when Ohio State toppled Michigan, 21-7, but one loop tilt remains to be played this week and other teams have dates with service clubs. Michigan and Iowa ring down the Conference curtain Saturday.

At the same time Ohio State will tangle with the Iowa Pre-Flighters, who walloped Nebraska, 46-0, Indiana will meet Fort Knox and Illinois will play Camp Grant. Northwestern, 27-20 loser to Notre Dame, plays Great Lakes Naval Thursday and Purdue closes against Camp Shelby. Notre Dame journeys to Southern California for their annual inter-sectional joust Saturday. Wisconsin's 20-6 triumph over Minnesota Saturday was the finale for both clubs.

Perfect Season

In the East, where many of the teams already have called it quits for the year, powerful Boston College bids for a perfect season Saturday against Holy Cross in a game that must share the spotlight with the annual Army-Navy clash.

Army warmed up to the task last week by humbling Princeton, 40-7, as Navy rested. Another Eastern headliner, also Saturday, will find Jim Crowley bringing his North Carolina Pre-Flight squad back to Fordham, which he formerly coached. The Rams stopped Missouri, 20-12, last week. Thursday games send Cornell against Penn and Brown against Colgate.

Things will be rather quiet in the Pacific Coast loop, although one important struggle Saturday will be between Washington State, which still holds the upper hand, and a Washington team that nearly knocked U. C. L. A. out of the title picture, but lost, 14-0. Oregon State travels to Michigan State and Stanford, 26-7 winner over California, meets St. Mary's Pre-Flight.

Texas Christian Out

Rice, which knocked Texas Christian out of the Southwest title race, 26-0, tries Baylor Saturday, and T. C. U. meets Southern Methodist, which played Baylor a 6-6 draw. Texas and Texas A. & M. meet Thursday.

Tulsa, unbeaten, untied, and winner of the Missouri Valley crown after beating Creighton, 33-19, will be bidding for a bowl trip in its finale with Arkansas Thursday. Missouri can repeat as Big Six champion by beating Kansas Thursday, while Nebraska and Kansas State clash in another Big Six affair on Saturday.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	5	3	0	10	43	24
Detroit	4	2	2	10	34	26
Chicago	4	2	2	10	31	26
Boston	4	4	0	8	24	27
Montreal	3	5	1	7	28	35
New York	2	6	1	5	33	55

Result Nov. 21
Toronto 8, Montreal 6.

Results Nov. 22
Boston 7, Toronto 6.
New York 4, Detroit 4.
Montreal 3, Chicago 3.

American Hockey League

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Buffalo	8	4	0	16	43	32
Indianapolis	5	5	2	12	46	32
Cleveland	5	5	0	10	39	29
Pittsburgh	5	6	0	10	38	42

Eastern Division

Hershey	9	3	1	19	42	35
Providence	8	6	0	16	57	52
Washington	3	8	1	7	41	62
New Haven	1	7	2	4	20	42

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NOVEMBER 28, 1942

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Analysis of the civil organizations whereby Nazi Germany controls closely the population at home and in conquered territories and attempts to control the entire world.

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Can Japan's ability to launch new tonnage withstand the pounding which Allied forces are handing the Island Empires Bridge of Ships?

THE WAGS — By Mary Hornaday
The armies' new unit of prospective war heroes includes all the dog pets of every American neighborhood, and they are showing great talent for courage and obedience at the army training centers.

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THE EXPANDING UNIVERSE — By Albert Field Gilmore
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Final Bows! ! —*By Mun'*

Associated Press

Home Ice Best For Two Boston Hockey Sextets

Evidently the old saying, "There's no place like home," goes double for Boston's two hockey clubs, the Bruins and the Olympics, for so far in their still-young seasons both have won every game they have played here at the Garden and lost every game but one they have played on the road.

The Bruins lost their first four games of this 1942-43 campaign on foreign ice, but returned to Boston to win their next four games in a row, three of them at the Garden here and one in New York. Their last victory was their 7-6 topping of Toronto Maple Leafs last night.

Beat Coast Guard

Olympics started out with two losses on the road, came home to win four straight here, then went to New York yesterday afternoon only to lose to Rovers 4-3. Friday night they had defeated Philadelphia Falcons 5-2, and Saturday they turned back the Curtis Bay Coast Guard six by the same score.

This week's schedule calls for each team to play three games. Bruins start off tomorrow night by meeting Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden, then leave this week end for a two-games-in-two-days spree that will see them in Montreal Saturday night and in New York Sunday. Olympics play at Coast Guard Wednesday, are home for a Thanksgiving evening tussle with Philadelphia, and then face one of the league's weaker sisters, Brooklyn Army Torpedoes, at the Garden Sunday afternoon.

New Overtime Rule

The pro world is still talking about last night's results in the National League, wherein New York tied Detroit 4-4, Chicago tied Montreal 3-3, and Boston just barely missed a stalemate in its 13-goal melee with Toronto. This was the first week end in which the league's new no-overtime rule went into effect, and the results were hardly welcome.

Heroes for Boston last night were the Jackson brothers, Harvey and Art, who between them scored four goals. Young Art turned in hockey's hat trick by scoring three times himself for the second time in his National League career. He did it before as a member of New York Americans. Harvey's goal was the winner late in the final period. Herb Cain scored a couple, while Rookie Jack Schmidt notched the opener, his first as a major leaguer.

Guidolin Expected

Manager Art Ross said last night that he expects to have Armand (Bep) Guidolin down for tomorrow night's game. Originally expected here last Thursday, the young rookie who is to work with Jack Shill and Jack Schmidt on the B's Kid line has had difficulty with his passport.

Leafs had trouble getting here after blanking Montreal 8-0 in Toronto Saturday night. They had to go by private car to Welland, a 90-minute trip from Toronto. At Welland they got day coaches to Buffalo where they changed to sleepers for Albany. After a five-hour nap they changed to day coaches at Albany and sat up the rest of the way to Boston, arriving about mid-afternoon. G. C.

Vern Olsen in Navy

CHICAGO (AP)—Vern Olsen, southpaw pitcher with the Chicago Cubs, has enlisted in the Navy. Olsen, with the Cubs since 1939, won six and lost nine games during the past season.

"I hope to play baseball again when the war is over," Olsen said.

Yale Wins Big Three Title On One Good Play of Game

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The 61st Harvard-Yale football game, probably the finale for the duration, is today a matter of record and memory. Yale won the contest, 7 to 3, and with the victory went the Big Three title, since both Harvard and Yale had previously beaten Princeton. But the mere score hardly tells the gripping story of a game embellished with drama, surprise, football heroics and repetition of history.

Pre-game predictions favored the Eli in this contest, based upon greater depth of material, season record, and speed, but few could have guessed that under-rated Crimson would out-rush, out-pass, out-play and out-statistic the favorite in everything except the score. It seemed like a miscarriage of justice that Harvard should rise to such heights and lose.

1916 Contest

The approach to historical repetition occurred back in 1916, the last game for the duration of World War I, when the Eli triumphed by a 6-3 score. Eddie Casey, little scat back of that Harvard team, ran for a touchdown, only to have it called back for a needless infraction of the rules, and Saturday, Don Richards, Harvard tailback, returned a Yale punt 65 yards only to have it nullified due to an inconsequential Harvard offside. And it is no small sidelight that the father of Spence Moseley, the Yale captain, played on that same 1916 Yale team.

Howie Odell, former University of Pittsburgh football player under Jock Sutherland and later assistant to Dick Harlow at Harvard, today enjoys the unique distinction of being the only non-graduate coach to win the Big Three championship for Yale. After the game he was decidedly dazed regarding the outcome, and frankly admitted that good fortune favored Yale, for he said Harvard had hit the Eli harder than any team this fall and that the Crimson played much better football than he imagined it could and it outplayed his team in general. It might have been an easy admission and concession in the face of victory, but his sincerity was really a tribute to Capt. Don Forte's Harvard team. He was due to speak at the local football writers' luncheon this noon.

Drama in Game

The drama of the game will live long after the pangs of Harvard disappointment. Coach Dick Harlow paid tribute to the memory of Robert T. Fisher, former All-America Harvard guard and team coach, by using all three of his sons in the game, a feat unheralded in Harvard football memory. Mr. Fisher recently passed on, but the mother and sister of the three boys were present at the game. Bob Fisher, Jr., the eldest, had never played in a varsity game, but Saturday he went in to kick a difficult angle placement that gave Harvard its three points and nearly won the game. Jack Fisher was the regular center and Willo had his turn at right tackle.

Harvard went into the game with six defenses devised to stop Yale, and all six operated from a 6-2-2-1 formation. How well they worked is shown by the statistics, and those same statistics would have been even more impressive had it not been for the Hugh Knowlton-to-Tim Hoopes pass that ate up 64 yards in Yale's one scoring play. Apart from this one play, Yale never looked even close to a score or even slightly impressive. You have a choice in saying Harvard was great on Saturday or Yale was an over-rated eleven.

Screen Pass Missed

In the closing seconds of play it still looked like Harvard would triumph. On the Yale seven-yard line, 4th down, a Comeford-to-Wayne Johnson screen pass missed a sure touchdown when the latter, like a shortstop in baseball trying to get the ball away too quickly for a double play, dropped it. After having played his greatest game of football and smartly directing the attack all afternoon it would have been his just reward to have scored the winning touchdown.

* * *

From the note-book: Yale did not come out for any sort of pre-game warm-up which is why Harvard elected to kick and let the Eli handle the ball first . . . The amazing performance of Richards' kicking . . . The line play of Harvard's Russ Stannard and Yale's Endicott Davidson, the latter a cousin of Chub Peabody . . . The best football player on the field—little 153-pound Cleo O'Donnell of Harvard.

* * *

The appearance of four of last year's Harvard team in the dressing room, Loren MacKinney, Vern Miller, Don McNicol and Private Fran Lee . . . The play of Moseley despite the Harvard attack designed to trap him . . . The unsung hero of Harvard—Swede Anderson, who called defensive signals and smeared effectively Yale men to stick their noses through the scrimmage line.

* * *

The wide-open alley left by Yale's 6-3-2 defense for passes had Harvard not been pinned early in its own territory and leading later . . . Proof that there are good little men in football—O'Donnell at 153 and Captain Forte at 158 despite the program . . . Harvard gave 26 letters in the game and Yale 36 . . . Rain all night and morning halted for the game.

* * *

Only 23,300 attended the game, lowest in modern history . . . Joe Cronin, Red Sox manager, on the morning train en route to England for the Red Cross and Fred Corcoran, PGA tournament manager, and en route for the Red Cross 10 days hence, in the press box . . . Paul Barnett, ex-publicist of Yale sports, still helping newspapermen . . . Dick Harlow, sad but overwhelmed with admiration for the way his "kids" mastered and carried out their complicated assignments.

* * *

Removal of O'Donnell for one play, the Yale touchdown, because of temporary injury . . . Leo Flynn ran so hard on one of his brief appearances that Moseley, who tackled him, left the game for four minutes for repairs . . . Signs of the times: A private street car for the Harvard players . . . Irony: The after-game team party given by the father of Wayne Johnson.

* * *

Probable turning point of the game and making of the unsung Yale hero: recovery of fumbled punt in Yale territory by Dick Cooley of the Eli. . . . The Harvard team was mentally right for the game and the letdown at the finish was a pall of gloom until Stan Durwood, offside tackle on the Richards touchdown, led a locker room cheer for Harlow. . . . Because Richards kicked so well all afternoon, the booming punts of Wally Flynn, end, were not needed. Two signals sent in from the Harvard bench, the placement by Fisher and the final screen pass which should have won the game, but missed.

* * *

Hoopes was the Yale hero of course, but he was negligible on offense apart from the one touchdown pass. But regardless of blocks he made it himself by fighting for another inch when apparently stopped, and the inch turned into the margin of victory. . . . Yale's 6-3-2 defense became a seven-man line when Moseley slid into slots as the play started, but Harvard ran through just the same. . . . Election of the Harvard captain tomorrow—probably for the duration.

McNeill Defends

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Lieut. Donald McNeill of Oklahoma City, former United States National champion, successfully defended his Argentine tennis championship by defeating Andres Hammersley of Chile, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6. McNeill now is assistant Naval attache at the United States Embassy here.

The Argentine team of Lucilo Del Castillo and Alberto Basaldua won the doubles title, defeating Augusto and Adriano Zappa.

Dodgers Hunting Idle Farm Hand To Aid Camilli

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23 (AP)—A first class farmer and cow hand—if the Dodgers can find one—may mean the difference between a runner-up position and a pennant for the Brooklyn baseball club next season.

It's not that the denizens of Flatbush need someone to look after the cows. But Adolph Camilli does.

Camilli, the Dodgers' first baseman and most valuable player in the National League in 1941, has declared his intention not to return to the Brooklyn club next year. He found it too much of a burden, he said, to try to operate his 2,800-acre ranch near Laytonville, Calif., and to maintain a home in the East too for his wife and five children.

Likes Baseball

But maybe if he could find competent help to run his big northern California ranch — well, he still likes to play ball.

That was the report delivered here personally by Ten McGrew, chief scout for the Dodgers, who passed through San Francisco en route to Brooklyn after a visit to Camilli's ranch.

"When I saw Camilli," McGrew said, "he was breaking in a pony so that he could round up his cattle, and I don't mind telling you that he was feeling pretty downcast.

"The work is more than he can handle, but he told me that try as he has, he hasn't been able to get help and that he doesn't hold out much hope of getting the kind of help that he needs."

Not Over Salary

It's not a question of salary.

"We could get together in a few minutes," McGrew said. "The only hitch is getting him help."

Camilli, announcing his decision two weeks ago, said he had had no difficulties with the Brooklyn management, either in regard to salary or playing conditions.

So McGrew, highly experienced in combing the hinterlands for baseball talent, now may have to scout the ranges for a rancher-cowhand. He's going to Brooklyn first, however, to report to Branch Rickey, the general manager.

Brown, B. C., Holy Cross Face Finales This Week

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Colgate at Brown on Thursday; Holy Cross at Boston College on Saturday. That is all that's left of New England's regular 1942 football season.

After next Saturday, provided Boston College comes through as expected over the Crusaders, the Eagles will turn their attention towards the Sugar Bowl, where every one says they are going except Graduate Manager of Athletics John Curley, and Mr. Curley isn't talking yet.

B. C. won its ninth straight game last Saturday at the expense of its city rival, Boston University, 37-0, a score that was generally accepted all around. In other games for New England elevens, Yale ruined what was going to be Harvard's saving grace to a disappointing fall by completing a touchdown pass in the final period to win 7-3. Holy Cross served notice that it is primed for the B. C. game by blanking Manhattan 28-0, and Dartmouth spoiled Paul Governali's final appearance by defeating Columbia 26-13.

Eagles Benefited

Nationally the Eagles benefited when Auburn surprised Frankie Sinkwich and his Georgia mates to topple the Athens Bulldogs from the No. 1 spot they have held from week to week. Georgia Tech, which won its ninth game 20-7 over Florida, probably will move up to the top of the list, with Boston College second. If Tech beats Georgia next Saturday, the Engineers will probably be the Eagles' opponent at New Orleans, unless the Rose Bowl on the West Coast gives them a more alluring bid.

The Eagles lost no stature Saturday. Their six-touchdown margin was considered satisfactory, although through B. U. eyes it could have been 24-0 as well as not. The last two B. C. scores came through the completion of long forward passes, which had been thoroughly scouted and well prepared against, but which worked because of the inexperience of the freshman halfback assigned to cover them.

B. U. Surprised

Boston University surprised with the stubbornness of its defense, a 6-2-1-2 formation with the No. 1 man covering the flanker and the ends crashing. And the outweighed Terriers, it must be remembered, were up against that powerful B. C. first club for nearly a full three quarters of the game.

The bad weather, always an equalizer, proved of more benefit to the Terriers than it did to the Eagles. The rain, which naturally curtailed passing, spoiled just about the only chance B. U. had of scoring, but at the same time it allowed the Terriers to concentrate on stopping the B. C. running game, which they did on numerous occasions.

Speed Attack

The T formation is a speed attack. Its backs must get a quick start to get through those holes in the line which are open for about one second. The Eagle runners were handicapped by the slippery going because if they tried to start fast they skidded. They could have solved the problem by moving up a yard nearer the scrimmage line, as Coach Denny Myers pointed out after the game, but evidently the Eagle runners preferred to operate from their usual spacings. They might have felt that any change would have thrown their timing off, and timing is one of the integral parts of the T formation's success.

Many of the Terriers deserved praise for their fine play, particularly young Everett Dorr, a freshman, whose punting was excellent, and Allan Gambrell, a 162-pound colored boy who was facing the great Gil Bouley. After the game Bouley commented on Gambrell's work, declaring "I would rather face a dozen big tackles than that little fellow. I would hit him and think I had blocked him out of the play, only to find him back at me again. He just bounced off my best blocks and came back for more. He was the fastest tackle I've seen all fall."

Statistics

The statistics were all B. C.—23 first downs to four, 402 yards rushing to 32, six forwards completed for 158 yards and two touchdowns to one completed for eight yards. B. U. did have a better punting average, 33 yards to 32, and outgained B. C. in returning kick-offs 108 yards to 29, which was unusual because the Eagles generally kick out of bounds to eliminate runs for touchdowns and the possibility of injury.

Mike Holovak continued along his path to All-America fame by carrying 33 times for 150 yards despite a defense which knew B. C. was going to run with the ball most of the time. He scored one touchdown and kicked the one point-after the Eagles made. He did it left-footed, at that, his right leg being useless for kicking through an injury.

The Terriers wound up their season with a record of four victories and five defeats, having won from American International, Tufts, Northeastern, and Quonset Naval, and having lost to Syracuse, Western Maryland, Bucknell, Cincinnati, and B. C. Holmer will receive many compliments for the fine job he did with the material he had on hand this fall.

Sports Around the Hub

Some Overtime Hockey Data

If one is necessary, following is a good argument in favor of the recent elimination of the overtime period in National Hockey League games: 104 overtime contests have been played in the last three years, with 64 remaining tie and only 40 being decided . . . Twenty-eight Harvard gridders made their varsity letter in the Yale game . . . Thaddeus "Tad" Krajewski, junior class tackle, is the 1943 Northeastern football captain. He is studying mechanical engineering and is enrolled in the Navy Air Corps Reserve.

More than 100 boys took part in the 37th annual West End House runs yesterday in three classes . . . Dartmouth defeated Tufts at soccer on Saturday, 3-2 . . . Johnny Kelley of Arlington and Fort Devens, successfully defended his New England A. A. A. U. 15 kilometer run crown yesterday over the Franklin Park course. Ed Cook of Norfolk Y. M. A. was runner-up.

* * *

A testimonial dinner for the undefeated, untied New Hampshire eleven will be held in N. H. Hall at Durham tomorrow evening. Feature of the evening will be the presentation of awards to members of the squad . . . While most colleges are dropping various branches of athletics, Tufts has moved in the other direction. The Jumbos have made hockey an official varsity sport. Harry Briggs, who captained and managed last winter's independent outfit, will be the coach.

* * *

Many of the critics are looking for once-beaten Georgia to bounce back Saturday and stop unbeaten Georgia Tech in the big game of the Old South . . . Boston College should keep rolling against Holy Cross . . . The Toronto Maple Leafs tallied a total of 14 goals in a pair of week-end games, yet got no better than a split—defeated Canadiens, 8-0, and lost to Bruins, 7-6. Incidentally, big Syl Apps showed last night's Boston Garden crowd why he belongs on the N. H. L. all-star team. He can shoot for an opening from any angle, and with power.

* * *

If the Bruins ever come forth with a most valuable player award within their ranks, Flash Hollett will win in a walk. He shifts from the forward line to defense constantly, and almost has to be penalized to get a rest . . . One more thought on hockey, although an old one: How can the N. H. L., by any standard of comon sense, let Bill Stewart sit on the sidelines instead of giving him back his refereeing equipment? . . . The proposed trip of local newspapermen to Amherst to visit Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky and other Boston ball players stationed there for naval training, has been postponed until Dec. 1.

Eastern Hockey League

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	7	2	0	14	54	30
Philadelphia	6	3	0	12	44	21
Baltimore	5	4	0	10	45	29
Boston	4	3	0	8	39	22
Sands Point	4	2	0	8	15	16
Jamaica	2	4	2	6	15	36
Man. Arws.	2	7	0	4	10	48
Brooklyn	0	5	2	2	10	30

Washington has bought Paul Dean from Houston but it is reported the younger member of the famous brother act won't leave Texas.

Week-End Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 22

St. Mary's Pre-Flight 13, Santa Clara 6.
Duquesne 6, Villanova 0.
Marquette 34, Camp Grant 0.
Regis 20, Boulder Naval 6.
New Mexico 14, Loyola (Los Angeles) 14.
Central Oklahoma 27, Will Rogers Air Base 7.
San Francisco 44, Coast Guard 6.

Results Nov. 21

East

Army 40, Princeton 7.
Boston College 37, Boston U. 0.
Dartmouth 26, Columbia 13.
Fordham 20, Missouri 12.
Gettysburg 45, Dickinson 20.
Holy Cross 28, Manhattan 0.
Georgetown 21, George Washington 0.
Lehigh 7, Lafayette 7.
Penn State 14, Pittsburgh 6.
Penn Military 7, Lebanon Valley 0.
Syracuse 12, Rutgers 7.
Haverford 14, Swarthmore 13.
Temple 14, Oklahoma 7.
Yale 7, Harvard 3.
Lakehurst Naval 27, Muhlenberg 7.
Drexel 39, John Hopkins 6.
Western Marland 28, Coast Guard 0.
Geneva 31, Bethany 6.
Morris Harvey 7, Waynesburg 0.
East Stroudsburg 13, Panzer 7.

Middle West

Tulsa 33, Creighton 19.
Illinois Wesleyan 14, Illinois Normal 6.
Millikin 7, Illinois College 0.
Wooster 24, Wright Patterson 13.
Oberlin 26, Earlham 13.
Toledo 14, Bradley Tech 13.
Bowling Green 19, Grosse Ile Naval 7.
Kansas State 7, Iowa State 6.
Oklahoma A. & M. 55, Drake 12.
Washington 19, Missouri Mines 6.
Pittsburgh 13, Emporia State 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 9, Fort Hayes State 0.
Notre Dame 27, Northwestern 20.
Wisconsin 20, Minnesotta 6.
Indiana 20, Purdue 0.
Ohio State 21, Michigan 7.
Great Lakes 6, Illinois 0.
Iowa Pre-Flight 46, Nebraska 0.
Michigan State 7, West Virginia 6.
Arkansas 14, Detroit 7.
Hanover vs. Louisville canceled.
Denison 24, Wittenberg 6.
William Jewel 13, Rockhurst, 12.
Ohio Wesleyan 13, Western Reserve 12.
St. Joseph's 32, Valparaiso 0.
Cincinnati 9, Xavier 0.

South

Auburn 27, Georgia 13.
Georgia Tech 20, Florida 7.
Tennessee 26, Kentucky 0.
Duke 47, North Carolina State 0.
North Carolina 25, Virginia 13.
North Carolina Pre-Flight 14, William & Mary 0.
Maryland 32, Washington & Lee 28.
Randolph Macon 6, Hampden-Sydney 6.
Miami 13, South Carolina 6.
Alabama 27, Vanderbilt 7.
The Citadel 21, Davidson 9.
Clemson 12, Furman 7.
West Kentucky State Teachers 24, Murray Teachers 13.
Louisiana Tech 33, Memphis State 7.
Jacksonville Naval 16, Pensacola Naval 10.
Georgia Tech 20, Florida 7.
Chattanooga 33, Newberry 7.
Mississippi State 34, Mississippi 13.
Presbyterian 41, Tampa 7.
Morehead (Ky.) Tea. 18, Maryville 6.

Southwest

Baylor 6, Southern Methodist 6 (tie).
Abilene Christian 33, Austin 0.
Rice 26, Texas Christian 0.
North Texas Agricultural 20, Ellington Field 0.
Hardin-Simmons 0, Texas Tech 0.
Albuquerque Air Base 12, Tempe (Ariz.) Teachers 0.

Rocky Mountain

Utah State 14, Wyoming 6.
Greeley State 14, Colorado College 13.
Brigham Young vs. Colorado State canceled.
Western State vs. Regis canceled.
Puget Sound vs. College of Idaho canceled.
Arizona State of Flagstaff 3, New Mexico Aggies 0.

Far West

Stanford 26, California 7.
Oregon State 39, Oregon 2.
Washington State 6, Second Air Force 6.
Whittier 26, Redlands 0.
Idaho 20, Portland 14.
Pomona 12, Occidental 6.
U. C. L. A. 14, Washington 10.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Giants beat Washington Redskins, 20-13, to clinch Eastern Division Championship in National Football League.

Three Years Ago

Washington beat Oregon, 20-13, in Pacific Coast grid headliner while William and Mary knocked Richmond from unbeaten ranks, 7-0.

Five Years Ago

Pittsburgh named No. 1 college football team in Associated Press poll, with California second and Fordham third.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 310,700
1942 volume to date 103,250,971
1941 volume to date 129,147,458

Further Drop In War Stocks; Trading Active

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—More good war news, especially the big Russian offensive at Stalingrad, served to lower stocks with an armament rating today but many market leaders in the peace division did little more than display mild resistance.

The direction was downward at the start and, while there never was any real rush to unload, dealings picked up at intervals. Recoveries were scant in most sections near the close and losses of fractions to a point or so were widely distributed. Transfers for the full proceedings were around 600,000 shares.

Wall Street apparently was in the mood to adjust accounts as a means of securing a modicum of protection if an unexpected Axis collapse should develop. Stocks depending on large military contracts were soft from the opening on. In addition to other factors, tax selling received part of the blame for the reaction. There was enough profit cashing in the peace group on its recent run-up to keep most of these favorites within bounds and even the gold mining climbers settled down to a narrow area.

Both Alaska Juneau and Dome Mines touched new highs for the year in the forepart of the session but failed to follow through. Homestake was a shade ahead most of the time, as were North American, J. I. Case, Johns-Manville and Sears Roebuck. International Telephone held in the vicinity of Saturday's final quotation.

Prominent on the reversal were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum and American Can.

In an uneven curb support was accorded Humble Oil, Creole Petroleum, Lake Shore and Pioneer Gold. Wavering inclinations were exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, Cities Service, American Gas, Pennsylvania-Central Airlines and American Cyanamid "B."

The bond market drifted irregularly lower today in quiet trading.

A few firm spots in the industrial list attracted attention in the final hour. Childs Co. 5s of '43 gained more than 2 points and the 5s of '57 added around a point, both under light demand.

Lower bids were posted for the majority of the active rail group but losses in most cases were less than a point.

Under water at times were, among others, Rock Island refunding 4s, Erie 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas first 4s and 4½s, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77, New York Central 4½s and consolidated 4s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

A few resisting the downturn included Chicago & North Western 5s, Milwaukee 5s and adjusted 5s and Boston & Maine 4½s.

Fractional gains in the high-grade section included those registered by American Telephone 3¼s of '66, American Tobacco 3s, National Dairy 3s and Santa Fe 4s of '95.

Foreign bonds were irregular, most South Americans easing while scattered advances were made by some of the issues of Axis-occupied countries.

U. S. Governments were quoted 1-32 to 2-32 of a point lower in over-the-counter markets where volume was small, and were nearly inactive on the stock exchange.

Trade on Chicago Grain Board Is Lowest on Record

CHICAGO (AP)—The war and Government price stibilization operations have reduced trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade to 72 per cent of last year's volume and the smallest on record. Trading still involves almost five billion bushels annually, however.

While volume of trading is not the smallest in the grain exchange's history, spanning almost a century, the market has experienced no slump in business as drastic since the federal government started keeping records in 1921.

Up until mid-November transactions in all grains on the exchange totaled only 4,088,069,000 bushels compared with 5,657,075,000 the corresponding period last year.

Traders estimated that at the current rate of business, volume for the entire year will be around 4,400,000,000 bushels against 6,280,-353,000 last year.

There has been a steady decrease in exchange business in recent years. Before 1938 volume had never dropped below 10,000,-000,000 bushels annually. In 1929 it exceeded 21,000,000,000 and in 1925 was at an all time peak of 26,895,-040,000 bushels.

The sharpest drop in trading this year has occurred in the wheat pit, where volume of transactions so far is less than 1,700,000,000 bushels, or about half that of a year ago. This cut was only partially offset by a substantial expansion in corn and rye trading.

Corn volume so far is slightly better than 1,000,000,000 bushels compared with 600,000,000 a year ago; rye volume near 800,000,000 compared with 270,000,000 a year ago. Trade in soy beans has dropped to about 192,000,000 bushels compared with 884,000,000 a year ago, when volume was the best on record.

Gifford Hits At FCC Order To Cut Rates

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., said the Federal Communications Commission's order to show cause why long-distance rates should not be reduced "would seem to make no sense."

In a statement issued in response to the commission's order in Washington earlier, Mr. Gifford said the telephone company was trying as a necessary wartime measure to reduce its long lines business, and lower rates would defeat that effort.

"The important thing is to win the war," he said, "and the commission's program will interfere with our service which is vital to the war effort."

Lines Overloaded

Continued Mr. Gifford:

"With our long lines overloaded, we are having a hard time to handle the calls we have now, and we can't get the materials to handle more—neither is there manpower to spare to handle more.

"At the urgent request of the Board of War Communications, we are spending millions of dollars in advertising to get the public to reduce its use of long distance and now comes the commission seeking to reduce rates, which would do just the opposite.

"The company, therefore, feels it must resist a reduction in spite of the fact that a rate case would require the time of many people who are urgently needed to carry on telephone service in these critical times.

"As to long lines earnings, the commission's figures are misleading because they do not include all taxes. Our earnings as a whole, including long-distance business, are substantially lower than last year, and are short of the dividend which we have paid for the past 22 years."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The FCC order requiring the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the nation's largest corporation, to show why it should not substantially reduce toll rates and other charges in the face of commission figures indicating excess earnings of $47,000,000 to $62,000,000 this year, called for a hearing on Dec. 16.

Sees Excessive Earnings

Declaring that the earnings which it held excessive were reflected heavily in both the cost of the war and living costs, Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the commission said that "the Government must make every effort to keep down its bill for the war and to help the consumer keep down his expenses."

In addition to defending its charges, A. T. & T. was ordered to show why an immediate reduction in rates pending conclusion of the investigation should not be made.

The FCC began an investigation of long-distance telephone tolls of the Bell System—by which A. T. & T.'s $5,000,000,000 properties are commonly known—early last year, which resulted in rate reductions estimated to save about $14,000,000 a year. At that time charges were cut for most daytime calls of 144 to 1,530 miles, rates were reduced for person-to-person calls longer than the initial three minutes, and certain report charges were eliminated.

In announcing the new investigation, the commission said that the hearing would cover not only long-distance rates but also charges, classifications, practices and regulations of the corporation's long lines department.

Strong Farm Group Urged After War

CHICAGO (AP)—President Edward A. O'Neil of the American Farm Bureau asserted that unless farmers are powerfully organized after the war, they can expect to be "ground between the upper millstone of huge corporate monopolies and the nether millstone of huge, monopolistic labor organizations."

Mr. O'Neal expressed this belief in an address prepared for the annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"The whole trend of the effect of the war effort on business," he said, "is to make big business bigger and to make small business smaller, or even to drive it out entirely.

"On the other side of the picture, the labor groups are utilizing favorable labor legislation and the open encouragement and co-operation of the national administration to add enormously to their membership and power.

"No farmer can contemplate these developments without feeling the deepest concern for the future. If the farmers are not strong enough to demand a voice in determining national policies, they certainly will be crushed by the tremendous forces that are boiling and churning around them."

Crocker-Wheeler Sale Proposed

EAST ORANGE, N. J., (AP)—A meeting of Crocker-Wheeler Electric Manufacturing Company stockholders has been called for December 10 to vote on proposed sale of the company to Joshua Hendy Iron Works of Sunnyville, Calif., for $3,200,000. A company announcement said the Hendy company would retain the management and employees of Crocker-Wheeler plant intact and would enlarge the plant if the war continued.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ½
48¾	39	Acme SU (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	N'v 20
8⅛	5½	Adams Ex .15e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¾a	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
16¼	10	Addressog (1)	8	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
38¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	12	36¾	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	1¾	Alaska Juneau	84	4	3⅝	3¾	
½	⅛	Allegheny Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
6⅜	3½	Allegr$3Conv	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	N'v 20
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.55a	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
6¾	3⅜	Allen Ind (1g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	N'v 19
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	139¾	139¾	139¾	N'v 21
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	14	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
6¾	4	Allied St(.60)	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	3	72¼	72¾	72¾	— ½
30¼	22	Allis-C M (1)	13	25⅜	25	25½	— ⅛
19⅜	14⅜	Alpha P C 3⅛e	5	19	19	19	
1½	1	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ⅓st	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	11	68	68	68	— ½
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	1	23½	23½	23½	
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	3	45¼	44¼	44¼	—1⅝
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40a	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 20
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	24	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
73¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	4	71	70	70	—1⅛
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	80	171½	171½	171½	N'v 19
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	1	24¾	24	24	— ¾
73¼	55½	Am CF pf 5¼e	5	66	65¾	65¾	— ⅞
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1⅓e	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	N'v 21
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	5	91	91	91	N'v 20
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	5½	5½	5½	N'v 9
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	14½	14½	14½	
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	2	15	15	15	
3	⅜	Am Encau Tll	1	2½	2½	2½	N'v 21
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	7	7	7	N'v 14
24	16¼	Am Export (2)	6	23	22¾	23	— ⅜
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅞
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	3	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅝
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	4½	4½	4½	N'v 20
3	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	2	32½	32	32	— ½
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	11	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
51	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	5	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
2	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	N'v 20
35	25	Am Ice pf	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Internt'l	4	4½	4½	4½	
7	4⅝	Am Invest .70e	6	5⅛	5	5	N'v 17
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
91	65	Am Lo pf5¼k	2	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	AmM&Met¾e	10	6½	6½	6½	N'v 21
23¾	16	Am Metl (1)	5	20	20	20	+ ½
ⅱ	ⅱ	Am Pow & Lt	2	ⅱ	ⅱ	ⅱ	
26¼	15½	APLS6pf3¾k	3	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅜
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	4	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
6¼	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	95	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	26	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8	4¾	Am Saf R1¼e	5	8⅛	8	8	
11½	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	5	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
148	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	148	148	148	+ ½
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80a	1	35½	35½	35½	N'v 21
21¾	16⅛	Am Stl F (2)	3	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅝
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	N'v 19
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	89½	89½	89½	— ½
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	17	129¾	129	129	—1⅝
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	8	41¾	41¼	41¾	— ½
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	12	42¼	42	42¼	
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	134	133	134	— ¼
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30¼	22	Am Visc (2)	9	29½	29⅜	29½	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	116	116	116	N'v 20
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	8	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf &	4	59½	59½	59½	N'v 20
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	7	4⅛	4	4	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 6k	3	57	57	57	— ¼
57⅜	31½	Am Zinc L&S	5	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	1	45	45	45	N'v 6
28⅛	22⅛	Anacon (1¼e)	49	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	— ¾
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 18
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop ¾e	3	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	N'v 13
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	N'v 21
35	27⅛	Arch-D-M (2)	4	32½	32	32	
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅝
4⅛	2½	Armour Ill	16	3¼	3½	3½	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	5	45½	44	45½	+ ½
66	40½	Arm Ill pf	⅛	40½	40½	40½	N'v 18
31⅛	21	Armstrong (1)	11	31	31	31	
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	6½	6	6	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	N'v 19
83	53	AsDG2pf163¾k	1	58	58	58	N'v 19
28	20	Associated In2	1	28	28	28	N'v 21
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	37	44⅝	43¾	43¾	—1¾
72½	60½	At T&SF pf 5	1	68	68	68	N'v 21
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	28	29	28	28	—1¾
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	2	22½	22½	22½	— ½
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	4	44	43½	43½	— ½
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 27
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	N'v 19
7	6⅛	Atlas Corp ⅓e	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	1	55	55	55	
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 17
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 13
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	10	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
B							
14⅜	9¾	Bald Loco ct	8	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	15	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 21
12⅜	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	N'v 20
12	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	6	11⅜	11	11	
18⅛	12½	Bath Ir Wk 2e	12	15	14½	14½	— ½
22¾	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓e	2	22¼	22	22	N'v 17
26	20	Best Cream 1a	3	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
105	103	Best pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Best Cr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	N'v 6
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	89	89	89	N'v 21
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	N'v 19
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	3	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	17	34½	33¼	33⅛	— ⅞
15¼	9⅞	Benf I L 1.15e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	N'v 21
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53	53	53	N'v 20
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	23½	23½	23½	+1
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	16	56¼	55½	55½	— ⅞
21	105	Beth Stl pf 7	3	110½	110¼	110¼	
27½	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ¼
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	N'v 21
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	N'v 16
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	15	16	15½	15⅝	— ½
38¾	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	2	36½	36¼	36½	+ ½
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
22⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	6	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	*4	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2	2	2	N'v 21
31¼	25	Bower Roll 2e	1	29	29	29	—1½
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 21
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	10	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ½
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	33½	33½	33½	—
43	30	Bristol-M1.90e	1	34½	34½	34½	— ¾
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	ⅱ	ⅱ	ⅱ	N'v 20
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	1	9½	9½	9½	N'v 20
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	2	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅞	Brown'k-B 1	2	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .40e	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh(⅓e)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	1	13½	13½	13½	N'v 21
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	25½	25½	25½	N'v 21
29¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	3	56½	56½	56½	
53¼	52	Burl pf 2½	3	56½	56½	56½	
9⅝	6¼	Burr Addl(.60)	12	8⅞	8½	8¾	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	16	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6¼	4¾	Bull'r B .60e	17	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅝
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ⅛e	6	3½	3½	3½	N'v 21
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
15½	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	N'v 18
C							
21⅜	16½	Calif Pk 1⅛	1	21¼	20⅞	21¼	N'v 21
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	12	ⅱ	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	7	7	7	
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	16½	16½	16½	
13½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	2	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
7¾	3⅜	Canadian Pac	30	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
37½	29¾	Cannon Mills 2	4	35	35	35	N'v 20
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28½	22½	Carpen Stl 2a	1	27	27	27	N'v 18
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	3	3	3	3	N'v 20
74	54¾	Case (JI)(3e)	1	70	70	70	+ ¼
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	7	37¾	37½	37¾	
26½	15	Celanese 1¼e	14	26¾	26	26	— ¼
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23⅛	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	N'v 19
2½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 21
2½	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	N'v 21
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	N'v 20
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¾
3⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	1	17½	17½	17½	
18⅞	14¾	Champ P&F 1	1	18½	18½	18½	N'v 20
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3e	9	35¼	35	35	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	2	95½	95½	95½	N'v 20
2¼	¼	Chi & E Ill	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
8¾	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	8	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
13¾	8¾	Chi G W pf5½k	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
7½	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼pg	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	3	15¼	15½	15¼	— ⅜
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	N'v 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 21
1¼	¾	CRI & P 6pf	2	½	½	½	
1½	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	1	¾	1	N'v 19
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11⅞	11½	11¾	N'v 9
13¾	11½	Chickash (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½e	30	66	65	65½	— ¾
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
3	1⅛	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	N'v 20
39¾	28	Clark Eq (3)	4	37	37	37	N'v 20
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	4	28¾	28½	28½	N'v 17
44	32½	Climax 1.20a	4	39¾	39	39	— ½
36½	25⅜	Clutt P 1¾ea	1	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
64	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	1	63½	63½	63½	— ½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	6x⅞	62⅞	6x⅞	N'v 21
17¼	11½	Colgate-P ⅓	15	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½	1	105	105	105	N'v 18
18¾	10⅜	Collins & A	13	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	6	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	— ¼
15¾	8½	Col Br B 1½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	42	2½	2	2	— ⅛
54	30½	Col G&ExtA 6	2	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
11¼	5½	Colum Pic ½e	5	9½	9½	9½	N'v 21
35	24	Colum Ppl2¾	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	N'v 16
78	51	Col Carb 4¼e	1	78	78	78	N'v 19
27	16½	Comi Credit 3	15	26⅞	26½	26¾	— ¼
105½	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	105½	105½	105½	N'v 19
31	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	26	31	30⅝	31	+ ¼
106	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	106	106	106	N'v 20
10¼	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
ⅱ	ⅱ	Com'th&South	61	ⅱ	ⅱ	ⅱ	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	16	32⅞	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
23¾	17¾	Com'th 1.60e	15	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
3½	1⅞	Conde N .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 6
17¼	12½	Congol-N (1a)	14	16⅜	16½	16½	— ¼
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	14	18⅜	17¾	17¾	—1
12	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½g	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	N'v 21
7⅜	4	Cons Cop 1¼e	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	58	15¼	15	15¼	— ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	91	91	91	N'v 21
¾	⅜	Con Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9	7	Con F pf ¾k	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Top Ranking Standard Oil Men Replaced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Changes in the top-ranking management of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, with retirement of Walter C. Teagle, as chairman and election of Ralph W. Gallagher, now a director and vice-president, to succeed him, are scheduled to be ratified at a directors meeting here today.

The changes follow sharp criticism earlier in the year by governmental departments convening Standard Oil's practices relating to petroleum refining and other patents and international oil agreements which, before the war, included association with I. G. Farben-Industrie, the German dye trust.

Although he had retained the chairmanship, Mr. Teagle had been less and less active in the management of the company over the last four years, his chief executive duties having been taken over by W. S. Farish, president. Under his 20-year tenure as president and later chairman, Mr. Teagle was credited with piloting Standard's world-wide expansion, with obtaining from the Germans notable inventions for transforming shale, coal and other low grade ores into petroleum products and with the perfection by Standard chemists of processes for production of high octane aviation gasoline, synthetic toluol, chief constituent of tint, and types of synthetic rubber.

Other proposed changes in Standard's management, it was declared, were planned at a meeting of the executive committee Friday night. These include election of two vice-presidents, W. E. Pratt, a director of the company and a former vice-president of Humble Oil and Refining Company, Standard subsidiary, and Eugene Holman. Standard director and former president of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, standard's chief Venezuelan affiliate.

Mr. Gallagher, chairman designate, has been with the company since 1896. He was elected president of the East Ohio Gas Company in 1926, and in 1923 was elected a member of the Standard board to take charge of all concern's natural gas interests, he is a former president of the American Gas Association.

Other expected changes include the retirement as vice-president and director of E. J. Sadler, the acceptance of the resignation of D. L. Harper, who retired some months ago, and the election of two new directors, one of whom will be R. T. Haslam, general sales manager of the company since 1935 and recently active in public relations.

December Oil Output To Be Slightly Less

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes has certified to the petroleum-producing states a daily production rate of 4,015,900 barrels for December, slightly under the recommended November rate of 4,031,400 barrels.

Recommended production rates (in barrels) each producing state for December as compared with production in December, 1941:

New York, 15,400 for December 1942 and 15,100 for December 1941; Pennsylvania, 50,700 and 50,700; West Virginia, 17,000 and 15,500; Illinois, 274,100 and 402,600; Indiana, 17,700 and 18,600; Kansas, 300,700 and 262,100; Kentucky, 14,200 and 13,700; Michigan, 63,900 and 57,000; Nebraska, 3,400 and 5,100.

Ohio, 10,300 and 10,500; Oklahoma, 403,900 and 452,600; Arkansas, 77,300 and 76,700; Louisiana, 326,100 and 366,600; Mississippi, 50,000 and 70,500; New Mexico, 99,700 and 116,300; Texas, 1,350,400 and 1,618,000.

Colorado, 7,000 and 6,100; Montana, 24,700 and 22,100; Wyoming, 94,500 and 84,600; California, 815,000 and 669,400; total, 4,015,900 and 4,334,900.

Current Business Statistics

Nov. 23, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	N'v 14	§§126.9	129.0	118.3
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	N'v 14	1974	x1867	2075
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	N'v 14	3880	3838	4087
Electric power, mil. kwh	N'v 14	3776	3762	3348
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	N'v 28	98.3	98.7	98.9
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	N'v 14	826	829	884
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	N'v 14	166	165	148
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	N'v 18	4284	**3298	4057
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	N'v 18	4065	**2938	3667
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	N'v 18	5045	x4925	2307
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	N'v 18	2490	2400	3692
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	N'v 11	6389	¢314	6633
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	N'v 11	28927	28593	24151
Investments, mil. dol.	N'v 11	27350	27479	18294
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. e.	N'v 20	⅞	⅞	⅞
Call loan renewals, p. c.	N'v 20	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	N'v 20	¾@¾	¾@¾	½
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	N'v 20	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	N'v 20	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	N'v 18	14465	14408	10535
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	N'v 20	4.03½	4.03½	4.04
Failures, commercial, number	N'v 14	148	136	203
Gold stock, mil. dol.	N'v 18	22741	22741	22778
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.§	N'v 21	64.8	65.2	62.5
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.§	N'v 21	*2.06	*2.05	1.86
Stock averages, dol.§	N'v 21	40.1	40.5	40.0
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	N'v 21	3174	3611	3326
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	N'v 14	§§100.1	§§99.7	92.3
Farm products, 1926 = 100	N'v 14	110.7	109.8	90.7
Foods, 1926 = 100	N'v 14	103.0	102.9	89.6
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	N'v 20	170.1	x170.4	154.9
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	N'v 20	162.2	162.0	155.9
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	N'v 20	189.8	191.4	152.6
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	N'v 20	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, 4/8 staple, $ per lb.††	N'v 20	.193	.193	.164
Hides, cow lt nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	N'v 20	.155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	N'v 20	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb**	N'v 20	.037	.037	.035
Wheat, No 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	N'v 20	1.220	1.225	1.130
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	N'v 20	‡‡1.220	x‡‡1.233	‡‡1.290

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ¢Compiled by Associated Press. ‖Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. ¢On fewer issues. **Five-day week. xRevised.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 60-65	109.13	109.13	109.13
10 2½s 72-67	100.18	100.18	100.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 49-44	103.5	103.5	103.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89½	89½	89½
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71¾	71¾	71¾
22 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50½	50¾	50½
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
32 Am & For P5s2030	74¼	73½	73½
19 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103	103
3 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
47 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	106⅝	107
16 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101⅛	101	101⅛
10 Ang C Nitra deb 67	53¼	53¼	53¼
19 Ann Arbor 4s 95	60½	60½	60½
2 Arm Del 4s 57	104¼	104	104¼
6 Arm Del 4s 55	104	104	104
5 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	111¼	111½
15 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	93	92½	92½
3 Atl & Ct AL 5s 44	103	103	103
12 A C Line 1st 4s 52	85½	85	85
30 A C Line clt 4s 52	74¼	73½	73¾
10 A C Line 4½s 64	62¾	62¼	62¼
3 A C Line 4s 45	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
20 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57½	56⅝	56½
22 B&O 95 st A	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
21 B&O 95 st C	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
24 B&O 2000 st D	27¼	27	27¼
18 B&O 96 st F	27½	27½	27⅝
59 B&O cv 60 st	22½	22	22
17 B&O 4s 48	56	55⅝	55⅝
2 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51st	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
13 BO S W 50 st	37	36⅝	36⅝
1 Beth Stl 3s 59	44	43½	43½
6 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57½	57⅜	57½
17 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
41 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39¼	39⅜
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	73	72	72
14 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104½	104⅝
1 Buf Gen El 4¼s 81	115	115	115
8 Buf R&P 57 st	33½	33½	33½
2 Bur C R&NO 5s 34	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Bur C R&NO 5s 34ct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Bush Terminal 5s 52	81	81	81
4 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80	80	80
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 60	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	88½	88½	88½
10 Caro C&O 4s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
25 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23½	23¼	23½
8 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	68½	66¼	68¼
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45 1	73½	73⅜	73⅝
1 Can Pac 5s 60	54	54	54
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83	82¾	82¾
2 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18½	18½	18½
8 Certain-td 5½s 48	92½	92¼	92½
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¼	102	102¼
56 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23	22½	23⅜
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74	74	74
19 CR&Q 4½s 77	65½	64⅞	64⅞
20 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80¼	80½
5 CB&Q 3½s III 49	94	94	94
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	32½	32½	32½
4 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38½	38½	38½
21 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65¾	65½	65½
5 Chi I&L 6s 66	7	7	7
16 Chi I&L 5s 47	32¾	32	32
10 Chi I&L 5s 66	7	7	7
217 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18½	17⅝	17⅞
57 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4	4
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
23 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	43	42½	42⅝
15 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	43	43	43
61 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42	41¼	41¼
13 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	39¼	39	39⅛
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	4	4	4
26 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	33¼	33	33
5 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
33 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	33	33	33¼
25 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¾	21¾	21¾
26 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	21½	21½	21½
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	32	32	32
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	32	32	32
14 Chi & NW 3½s 87	30¾	30¾	40¾
13 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19½	19	19¾
13 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	33¼	33⅛	33¼
1 CRI & P 4s 88	31	31	31
13 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	29¼	29	9
30 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18½	17⅞	17⅞
10 CSL & NO 5s 51	71½	71	71
1 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	50¼	50¼	50½
11 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	107½	107½	107½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96½	96½	96½
2 Childs Co 5s 57	40	40	40
3 Childs Co 5s 43	47½	47¼	47½
17 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47¼	46¾	46¾
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71	70	70
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77¾	77¼	77¼
9 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67½	67	67
3 Col & So 4½s 80	23¾	23¾	23¾
7 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92	91¾	92
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	89	88¾	88¾
5 ComMackinc 69ww	54½	54½	54½
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	102½	108½	108½
8 Con Edis 1¾s 44	103	103	103
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3 Crane 2¾s 50	101	101	101
11 Cuba No Ry 5½s42rct	32	32	32
6 Cuba R R 5s 52	40½	40	40½
5 Cuba R R 5s 52 rct	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
7 Del Hud rfg 4s 43	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝
110 D & R G 4s 36	20⅜	20½	20¾
2 D & R G West 5s 55	3¼	3¼	3¼
15 D & R G West 5s 78	17½	17¼	17½
2 Det Edis 4s 65	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 Det Ed 3½s 66	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	86	86	86
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	111¼	111¼	111⅜
4 El Paso & SW 5s 65	66	66	66
24 Erie 4½s 2015	54	54½	54½
11 Erie 4s 95	90	89⅝	89⅝
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99	99	99
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	19½	19½	19½
5 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	78	78	78
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 fld	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	82½	82½	82½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
8 Goodrich 4½s 56	106	105¾	105⅞
14 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Gt Nor 5s 73	92½	92¼	92½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83	82⅞	82½
22 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99	99	99
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75½	75½	75½
3 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	92	92	92
5 Gulf M & N 5s 50	87¼	87	87
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Housat Oil Tex 4¼s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	46	46	46
37 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	18¼	18	18
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	51½	51	51
6 Ill Cen 4s 53	48	48	48
19 Ill Cen 4s 55	48	47¾	47¾
23 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43¼	42⅞	43
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	57½	57½	57½
2 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45	45	45
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	48¼	47¾	47¾
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43½	42½	42½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
32 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
31 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	27¼	27	27
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	27	27	27

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37	36¾	37
13 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	91	90½	91
33 Int T&T 4½s 52	60	59¾	59¾
21 Int T&T 5s 55	64	63¾	64
1 Jones & Laugh Stl¼s61	99	98	99
3 KC Pt S & Mem 4s 36	56½	56½	56½
5 K C South 5s 50	70½	70½	70½
8 K C South 3s 50	62½	62	62½
4 K C Term 4s 60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8 Kings Co Ls 4½s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 Lac Gas 5½s 53	85½	85½	85½
10 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	83	83	83
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Leh & NY 4s 45	83½	83½	83½
5 Leh Val Term 5s	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	52	52
6 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	36	35¾	35¾
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31¼	31¼	31¼
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28¾	28½	28½
8 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	27½	27½	27½
1 Ligget & M 7s 44	110½	110½	110½
4 Lon Isl rfg 4s 49	99¼	99	99
3 Lorillard Co 7s 44	110¾	110½	110½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	104	104
10 Louis & N 4s 60B	108⅝	108⅝	108¾
3 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	84½	83½	83½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	46	46	46
1 Met Ed 4½s 69	111¾	111¾	111¾
8 Mich Cen 4½s 79	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 M&St L cn 5s 3¼ ct	9½	9½	9½
2 M & StL rfg 5s 62	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
56 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16¾	15⅞	16
89 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39⅛	38½	38⅝
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	19	18¾	18¾
52 M-K-T 4½s 78	35	34½	34½
20 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41	40¼	40¼
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	31½	31⅜	31⅜
80 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4¼	4¼	4¼
25 Mo Pac 5s 65A	36¼	36	36
58 Mo Pac 5s 77F	36¼	36	36
22 Mo Pac 5s 78G	36⅛	36	36
16 Mo Pac 5s 80	36	25⅜	35⅜
32 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38½	35¾	35¾
56 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10¾	10	10¼
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	35¾	35¾	35¾
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	31½	31½	31½
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36½	36¼	36¼
12 NashCha&StL 4s 78	67½	67½	67½
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s260	105⅝	105½	105⅝
2 Nat Distil 3½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	104	104	104
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	71½	71½	71½
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	109½	109½	109½
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	56½	56½	56½
31 NO Tex&M 5s 56B	54	53¼	53¼
3 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	51	51	51
6 NY & Putnam 4s 93	42¼	42	42¼
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52¾	52	52
81 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48½	47½	47½
27 NYC cn 4s 98	52¾	51	51
10 NYC 3¾s 46	98⅝	98½	98⅝
36 NYC cv 3¼s 52	63½	62	62
30 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75¼	75¼	75½
4 NYC La Sh 3½s 98 reg	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
3 NY Cen 3½s 98	50½	50½	50½
9 NYC Mi Cen 3½s98reg	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 71 A	76	76	76
35 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	61½	61½
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65	65	65
17 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53¾	53	53
30 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	43¾	41½	41½
2 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
9 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38½	38	38
5 NYNH&H 4s 55	34	34	34
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	32	32	32
17 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7	6⅞	6⅞
27 NY S&W gen 5s 40	11¾	11½	11¾
6 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	35	35	35
16 Norf Sou 4½s 68	74¼	74	74¼
8 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
7 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103½	103	103½
38 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	65½	65⅝
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56	54	54
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48½	48	48
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¾	74¾	74¾
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42½	42⅝
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	109½	109½	109½
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107½	107½
13 Otis Steel 4¼s 62A	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Pac G & E 3½s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	97½	97½	97½
5 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	68	67½	67½
2 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10 Pen Co 4s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Pen Ohio Dst 4½s 77	102¼	101¾	102¼
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	105½	105½	105½
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107	107	107
20 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101¾	101½
35 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88¾	88½	88¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
12 Pen RR 3¼s 85	91½	91¼	91¼
1 Pen Glas Co 5s 47	112½	112½	112½
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	44	44	44
8 Pere Marq 4½s 80	59½	59	59½
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	67	67	67
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¾	105	105¾
4 Phila Co 4¼s 61	94½	94½	94½
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111½	111½	111½
8 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11¼	11	11
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	33	33	33
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103½	103½	103½
1 PCC & SL 5s 70 A	106¾	105¾	106¾
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	105	105	105
3 PCC & St L 4½s 77	100¾	100½	100⅝
5 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Pitt & WV 4½s 99 B	85½	85½	85½
7 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	85½	85½	85½
5 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	88⅝	88¼	88¼
5 Pub Svc E & G 3s '72	106	106	106
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	105	105	105
9 Ready 4½s '97 A	77¾	77½	77½
5 Ready 4½s '97 B	76½	76½	76½
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	86	86	86
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Republic Steel 4½s '56	102½	102¼	102¼
9 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	60¾	60¼	60¼
10 Rl Ark & La 4½s'34	19½	19½	19½
4 StLIM&Sou R&G '33	74½	74½	74½
17 St L S F 5s '50 B	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
20 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	19	19	19
110 St L S F 4½s '78	20¾	20¼	20¼
13 StLSF4½s '78 ct st	20¼	19¾	19¾
78 St L S F 4s '50 A	17½	17	17¼
3 St L S W 5s '50 A ct	17	17	17
16 St L SW 5s '52	50¾	50¾	50¾
7 St L SW rfg 5s '90	30¾	30¼	30¼
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	75½	75½	75½
10 SP&NC SbL 4½s '41	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 St P Un Dep 5½s '71	103½	103½	103½
37 Seab A L cn 6s '45	14	13½	13⅝
30 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	13½	13	13
15 Sea A L 4s '50 st	23½	22¾	22¾
32 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	12¼	12	12
16 Sea-AlliFla 5s '35 A ct	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
5 Shell Un 2½s '54	98	98	98
8 Silesian-Am 7s '41	40	39½	40
10 So Bell T&T 3s '79	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	103	103	103
10 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51½	51½	51½
38 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50¾	50¼	50¼
30 So Pac 4½s '69	51½	50½	50½
27 So Pac rfg 4s '55	69½	68¾	69⅞
15 So Pac clt 4s 49	70¾	69¾	69¾
11 So Pac 3½s 46	91½	91	91
18 So Pac 4½s Ore 7	74⅜	74¾	74⅜
12 South Rl 6½s 56	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 South Ry gen 6s 58	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	93¼	92¾	92¾
11 South Ry gen 4s 56	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 Texas&Pac 5½s 50	88½	88½	89¼
13 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
5 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101¼	101¼	101¼
11 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
10 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	66½	65⅝	65⅝
6 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	65½	65	65
30 Third Ave aj 5s 60	21	21	21
4 Third Ave 4s 60	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 T St L & W 4s 50	92	92	92
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	105	104½	105
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	90½	90½	90½
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	97¾	97½	97¾
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	97¾	97½	97½
2 Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
9 Wabash 4s 81	44¾	44	44
14 Wabash 4s 71	43½	43½	43½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	93½	93½	93½
4 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	31½	31½	31½
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	108	107	108
10 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	107	107	107
5 Wash Term 3½s 45	104	104	104
4 West Shore 4s 2361	44	43¾	44
9 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43¾	43¾	43¾
4 West Va P&Pap 3s 54

Commerce and Finance

Over 50 P. C. of Total Production Is for War Purposes

Business and Industry

Coast Guard Called Out In Labor Dispute

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21 (AP) — Coast Guardsmen carrying regular equipment patrolled the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyards Saturday on orders of Commander C. H. Abel, captain of the Port of Baltimore, because of "tension existing between factions of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.) over union policies."

The company builds Liberty ships and other vessels.

Lucien Koch, port director of the union, said the intra-union dispute was caused by the "resentment of one group" of union men to the employment of Negro workers, adding, however, that "the union position in the matter is clear as all available forces of labor must be used at the present time."

Commander Abel authorized publication of this statement from J. M. Willis, vice-president and general manager of the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyards:

"Due to the possibility of unpleasant action taking place between different factions within the local union (I. W. M. S. W. A., Local 43), it was thought advisable by Commander Abel to bring in Coast Guard reserves."

Mr. Willis added that in so far as the trouble is within the union every effort is being made by the union to have the differences ironed out at the headquarters of the union and outside the yard to make certain there is no disruption of operations.

Mr. Koch said national union leaders were expected to come to Baltimore to "iron out the matter,' adding that the differences were not expected to be serious.

Sam Fox, publicity director of the union, said five men had been expelled from the union last week on charges including incitement to race hatred, especially toward Negroes and Jews.

Other developments on the labor front included:

WASHINGTON — The President's committee on fair employment practice said yesterday that its rules against discrimination in hiring applied to radio broadcasting companies and stations, telephone and telegraph companies.

The general counsel of the War Manpower Commission held these companies to be "defense industries" within the committee's jurisdiction, the committee said. It added that the opinion was sought "because of the complaints which we have received from Negroes, Jews and aliens that they have been refused employment" in these industries.

WASHINGTON — Authority to rule upon requests for wage increases for approximately 8,000,000 workers in 29 major industries was given by the War Labor Board Saturday to directors of its 10 regional offices.

The industries are those in which the board has applied the "Little Steel formula"—that workers may receive an increase of 15 per cent in wages since Jan. 1, 1941.

"In these industries," the board said, "the regional directors will have authority to pass upon requests for general increases in straight time rates up to 15 per cent above the levels prevailing on Jan. 1, 1941."

The industries, all of which the board said were engaged in essential war production, are: abrasives; aircraft; automobiles; chemicals and allied products; cotton manufacturers; dyeing and finishing textiles; footwear; iron and steel and their products; leather; logging; machinery; meat products; metal mining; non-ferrous metals and their products; non-metallic mining and quarrying; petroleum, coal and natural gas products; petroleum and natural gas production; planing mills; professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus and optical goods; railroad equipment; rayon manufacture; refractories products; rubber products; saw mills; street and suburban railways and buses; tobacco products; woolen and worsted products, and work clothing.

WASHINGTON (AP)—An average wage of 88.5 cents an hour in manufacturing industries in September —a gain of 2.4 per cent over August and 16.9 per cent over September 1941—was reported by Labor Secretary Frances Perkins.

In the durable goods group—industries engaged primarily in war production—the average was 99.4 cents an hour, or a gain of 2.9 per cent over August and 18.2 per cent above September 1941.

Workers in the nondurable goods industries where civilian production is predominant, had an average wage of 75 cents an hour, an increase of 1.7 from August and 12.5 per cent from September 1941.

Average hours worked were 42.4 a week in all industries, a decrease of 1.1 per cent from August, but 3.9 per cent above September, 1941. The durable goods work week averaged 44.6 hours, nondurable 39.6.

The average weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries reached $37.88, an increase of 1.3 from August and 25 per cent from September 1941. In the durable goods the weekly average was $44.47, up 1.4 per cent from August and 27.9 per cent from September, 1941. In nondurable goods the figures were $29.71, an increase one per cent over August and 15 per cent over September, 1941.

Heads Advertisers

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Elected chairman of the Association of National Advertisers. Mr. Mortimer is vice-president of General Foods Corp. The association comprises representatives of 350 of the leading advertising buyers of the country. Mr. Mortimer succeeded Gordon A. Cole, advertising manager of Cannon Mills, Inc.

NEW YORK—The CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers announced it would insist that companies with which it has collective bargaining contracts turn over to the U. S. Treasury the amount of overtime money its employees normally would receive for work on Thanksgiving Day.

A recent presidential executive order directed that work on such holidays be paid at time and one-half instead of the usual double time provided in the contracts.

"We are resolved that every penny thus saved shall go to the Government itself, to help our Government pay those companies for the war materiel which our members are making," a union statement declared.

The union claims 435,000 war production workers.

CLEVELAND — Repeal of the Wage and Hour Law would "undermine the morale of American workers and cause production to sink to low levels," A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, asserts in the December issue of the Railroad Trainman.

Repeal of the Wage and Hour Law would increase war profits at the expense of labor—at a time when the cost of living has skyrocketed, Mr. Whitney said.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—C. Fremont Davis, United Mine Workers District 31 president, asserted in a published statement that OPA Director Leon Henderson was inefficient and incapable of regulating prices, including coal.

Mr. Davis declared that the collapse of the six-day work week conference in New York between union officials and coal operators was due to lack of assurance of a "25 per cent increase" in the present coal ceiling.

Mr. Davis also said Mr. Henderson "overstepped his authority in fixing coal prices." He said the bituminous coal division was authorized by law to regulate the coal industry.

New High Peak For Industrial Output Is Set

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's industrial output pushed to a new high level with gains in armament production accounting for most of the increase in October and early November, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The board's index rose three points last month to 188 per cent of the 1935-1939 average.

"It is estimated that currently well over 50 per cent of total industrial output is for war purposes," the board said in a statement. "In lines producing durable manufactures, approximately 80 per cent of output now consists of products essential to the war effort."

Steel output hit a new high level equal to 100 per cent of rated capacity in October, but dropped to about 99 per cent in the first half of this month, due to some extent to shutdown for furnace repairs, the board said.

Non-durable goods production declined less than customary last month. Textile output held its high level. Production of foods, especially canning, was unusually large for the season.

Construction contracts increased, with publicly-financed projects continuing to account for more than 90 per cent of the awards.

The index of department store sales increased from 123 in September to 129 in October and rose further in the first half of November.

"Retail food prices continued to advance sharply from the middle of September to the Middle of October and further increases are indicated in November," the board said. "Prices of most other goods and services increased slightly in this period."

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Production of machine tools and machinery — the power behind the workers behind the men with the guns—today was headed for a new yearly record.

Machine tools—stationary grinders, lathes, drilling machines, planers and borers, among others—are used to manufacture the machinery which turns out guns, planes, tanks and ammunition.

Fitch Investors Service said total machine tool shipments in the first nine months of 1942 were equal to $939,000,000, or 21.2 per cent more than the $775,300,000 shipped in the entire 1941 calendar year.

Said the financial research and statistical organization:

"A total output of $1,400,000,000 of machine tools should be experienced in 1942 which would be an increase of 80.8 per cent over 1941. This achievement will constitute an all-time record.

"It has been reported that the order backlog as of Sept. 30, 1942, was in excess of $1,000,000,000, so that, at current rate of output, it would require 8.3 months to exhaust unfilled orders."

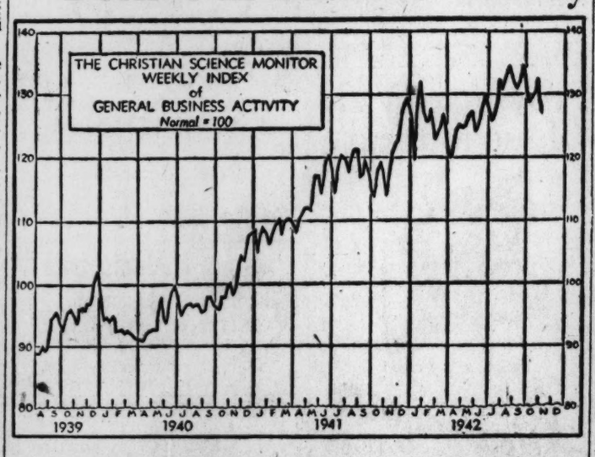
Building Contracts Top Yearly Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Total construction contracts aggregating $6,892,161,000 in the 37 eastern states in the first 10 months of 1942 exceeded the annual volume of any previous year, F. W. Dodge Corporation said.

The previous yearly record was established in 1928 with $6,628,285,000 building and engineering contracts awarded. This year's 10-month aggregate was 35 per cent greater than for the like 1941 period.

This year's record volume mostly was for construction of war facilities.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Decline in Business Activity



A decline in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity in the second week of November wiped out the previous autumn gains carying the index back to the lowest level since mid-July. The index registered 126.9 (prel.) for the week ended Nov. 14, compared with 129.0 for the previous week, and with 118.3 for the week ended Nov. 15, last year.

Declines in both bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings were only partially offset by a modest advance in electric power production.

The debits series showed the sharper loss despite a downward revision in the previous week's reported total. The decrease was somewhat sharper than usual over the Armistice Day holiday, lowering the adjusted figure substantially.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings also dipped somewhat more than seasonally, while the power series countered a seasonal decline with output at a new all-time high.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov.14.*	Nov.7.	Nov.15,
	1942	1942	1941
Combined index	126.9	129.0	118.3
Bk debits outside NYC	137.3	143.6	119.6
Elec power productions	119.9	119.4	113.8
Misc carloadings	123.5	124.1	123.6

*Preliminary.

Nickel Plate Net Off Sharply

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate Railroad reported October net income of $1,717,226 on gross of $8,608,021, against $2,003,120 net on $8,074,449 the same 1941 month. Ten months' net income this year was $7,747,298, compared with $9,222,391.

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Transportation Group's Plan Would Retain Private Control

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With the railroads themselves having, by the very efficiency of their operation, apparently warded off threats of wartime government supervision, it has fallen now to independent transportation interests to cope with the recent suggestion of the National Resources Planning Board that such federal ownership or operation is a possible post-war need.

The Transportation Association of America, made up of representatives of agriculture, industry, finance, and transportation, and organized precicely for the purpose of opposing government ownership or operation of the railroads, has lost no time in countering the Board's suggestion, not merely with protests and criticisms, but with a constructive alternative plan. The plan is, briefly, integration and coordination of all forms of transportation, railroads, trucks, waterways, and airways, into a limited number of competitive but not necessarily duplicating units under private ownership and supervision.

Planned Regulation

The idea, presented first in a brief filed with the Board of Investigation and Research, in Washington, in October, and given renewed emphasis at the recent annual meeting of the Association here, goes a long way to meet objections of government economists, association officials say, in that it does not demand continuation of monopoly or unregulated competition. It is based, as a matter of fact, on a precisely planned regulation. The chief difference beween this plan and that brought forward in Washington is that the Association would leave these systems under private control while Washington would bring them either financially or physically under government control.

The Planning Board report, signed by Owen D. Young, does not specifically urge government intervention but strongly implies that it may very well be the only way. And President Roosevelt in transmitting the report to Congress said: " . . . the ultimate solution may lie in public ownership or leasing of all basic transport facilities, with the railroad fixed plant placed in the same category as public highways, waterways, and airways, and paid for according to use."

The program foreseen there does not envision the same sort of integration suggested by the Association, though it does propose a degree of "streamlining."

Differences

Donald D. Conn, executive vice-president of the Association, admits that it would be necessary, to put his plan into operation, to dissolve some very fundamental differences among the four major forms of transportation. Particularly would it be essential that the railroads and trucks iron out their differences. As it stands Mr. Conn says that after considerable spade work the general idea has at least the unofficial support or sympathy of most if not all representatives of the large railroad systems.

"It is fundamental to the whole system of regulation," says Mr. Conn, "and basic in the determination of any national policy that first consideration must be given to the necessity of bringing about such reconstruction in the physical structure and financial relations among the agencies involved so that the entire industry would become responsive to fair and equitable regulation. Thus, in our studies, we sought first to answer the question of the type of a national system which could best be served at the lowest cost consistent with the fair return upon private capital. We contend no solution can be brought about unless the entire question is aproached from a point of view wholly distinctive from the self-interest involved."

Self Interest

Mr. Conn does admit, though, that in working up to a point where all forms of transportation would enter willingly into the integration plan it will be necessary to make each see that in the end his own interests would be served. No idealistic approach, it is held, will overcome the very understandable self interest of industries involving millions of invested dollars, dollars not only of the officials and leaders, but of thousands of small private investors.

Here is one stumbling block: The trucks and the other agencies in some degree feel that under any plan of this sort the railroads would dominate. They hold that the Association itself today is dominated by the railroads. Mr. Conn denies this, noting that the membership is weighted down by shippers who use all forms of transportation, and that the chairman of the board is a large ranch owner.

In any event the Association lists as its aims:

1. Perpetuate constructive competition.
2. Eliminate unnecessary or duplicated capital expenditures.
3. Consolidate existing facilities where in the interest of more economical operation.
4. Equalize the tax burden between regulated carriers and private carriers.
5. Abandonment of unproductive routes or physical facilities whether by rail, highway, air or water, unless absolutely necessary for public convenience.
6. Minimize the effect of economic depressions in the localities served by carriers.
7. Apply the benefits of government expenditures equitably among carriers, whether regulated or private.
8. Provide for a maximum of self-government within the industry—a minimum of government regulation.
9. Offer a type of service at a cost which would make it unnecessary for the shipper to continue in the transportation field for his own account.

Situation Confusing

The Association feels the present situation to be confusing because of the presence in this field of the two governmental agencies, first the Board of Investigation and Research, created by the Transportation Act of 1940 and still studying this transportation problem exclusively, and now the Resources Planning Board, which delves into all manner of social and economic questions.

Mr. Conn reduces the issue to the point where "the public must choose whether to follow the time-tried principles of private enterprise or embrace the doctrine that 'government must be all things to all men.'"

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Transportation, former federal railroad co-ordinator, and former member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, neither approves nor foresees the need for government operation of the roads. Mr. Conn says of Mr. Eastman: "I believe that the industry is receiving excellent supervision under his stewardship."

As for current prospects for the railroads, the Planning Board report seems to indicate, observers here hold, that whatever the designs may be in Washington on this industry, they are not to be applied until after the war, if at all. It is pointed out that in the last war the government took over the roads after they had physically "broken down," under the weight of a not too-well planned program of war goods transportation and export.

"What spirit of price, initiative, efficiency and patriotism," says the magazine Railway Age, in its Nov. 14 number, "possesses the railroads that they have so long embarrassed the New Dealers by not letting themselves be broken down during this war?"

Realty Group Says Commercial Rent Control Inadvisable

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The National Association of Real Estate Boards, adopting a statement of policies to conclude its annual convention, urged that Congress refrain from passing a rent control act for commercial and business properties.

The statement said the commercial rent structure was "a complicated one based on a large number of contingencies difficult or impossible to control by any process of administrative law."

It added business rents could not become "monopolistic" because of an increasingly high percentage of vacancies in nearly all types of such buildings.

In the matter of control of residential rents, the association recommended wider discretionary powers for local area rent directors and suggested ceiling adjustments for property owners in communities "where taxes and other costs are such as to make ownership unprofitable."

The statement proposed that private builders should be used to supply needed housing for war workers instead of expanding government agencies to undertake such construction. Except for conversion of existing dwellings, it said housing construction of the Government should be confined to temporary dormitory-type quarters which will be dismantled after the war.

U. S. Banks Urged To 'Go All Out' In Selling War Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—W. L. Hemingway, President of the American Bankers Association, urged the nation's banks to give "all-out aid" to the Treasury's plans for selling Government securities to finance the war.

Mr. Hemingway, also President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis, said in a letter to members:

"As we all know, the money required to win the war must and will be raised, but it should be raised in a way which will put the least strain on the nation's economic structure and have the least inflationary effect.

"This means that as much as possible of the necessary revenue should be secured through taxation and through the sale of Government securities outside of the banking system. If such a program is to be successful, it must have the active support of the banks."

Mr. Hemingway said war savings bonds alone would not finance the war but that a larger volume of them and of other Government obligations "must be taken by non-bank investors."

Retailers to Advertise Only War Bonds on Dec. 7

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Philadelphia merchants will ask the public to buy only two things—war bonds and stamps—in morning newspaper advertisements December 7.

Arthur C. Kauffman, president of the Philadelphia Retail Merchants Association, said no merchandise will be advertised by merchants participation in the "Pearl Harbor Day" anniversary observance.

Sees War Building Peak Passed

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The tremendous rate of increase in construction of new plants for war production has passed its peak, Frederick A. Kimmich, executive officer of the facility clearance board of the War Production Board, declared. WPB policy now, he told the Society of Industrial Realtors, was to convert existing buildings to war use wherever possible.

Report Butter Now Rationed To Retailers

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—For all practical purposes nearly all cold storage butter supplies held in 35 market centers temporarily are frozen, dairy traders said today, although the Government freeze order applied to only 50 per cent of such stocks.

The War Production Board froze stocks last weekend on the basis of the largest amount held in warehouses on any date between Nov. 6 and Nov. 20. The 35 principal market centers, to which the order applies, handle, on the basis of the five year average of 1937 to 1941, approximately 78 per cent of the total United States cold storage butter supplies.

Stocks Decline

Dealers pointed out that warehouse holdings in 10 representative cities, for example, were at a peak Nov. 6 when stocks were close to 45,000,000 pounds. Since that time, they said, however, constant withdrawals to fill the gap between insufficient current production and record demand brought supplies down to slightly more than 28,000,000 pounds last Saturday.

On the basis of the Government's order, they said, these cities must ear-mark half of their Nov. 6 holdings, or 22,500,000 pounds, for the Government. While this amount is only 50 per cent of Nov. 6 supplies, it is very close to the 28,000,000 pounds now on hand.

Traders pointed out, moreover, that warehouses will be unable to release any holdings until it has been determined which supplies are ear-marked for Government use and questions about quality and price are decided.

Retailers Rationed

Although WPB officials depreciated the possibility of rationing to consumers, dairy traders asserted the wholesale trade has been rationing butter to retailers for the past few weeks. This contention was supported by the Agricultural Marketing News Service Reports which added that State, city and county institutions have been able to obtain only a small percentage of their normal quotas.

Agricultural Department reporters made the following comments in the past week on the butter situation in four major cities:

New York: "Regular buyers are obtaining only partial needs and all classes of buyers are feeling the shortage."

Boston: "Supplies continued to be pieced out to the regular trade."

Philadelphia: "Light supplies are apportioned to regular and jobbing trade, usually in volume to satisfy only partial needs."

Chicago: "Distributors selling into retail outlets report they are not able to supply all of regular trade."

OTTAWA, Ontario (CP)- The Prices Board has ordered that all stocks of butter held in storage must be reduced by the end of the month by 25 per cent from stocks held at the Nov. 1 level, and at the same time Foods Administrator J. G. Taggart said there would be no coupon rationing of butter during the current season of low production.

The order, designed to meet what the Board described as current but "spotty" production shortages, will place on the market within the month about 11,000,000 pounds of butter—or about half a normal month's consumption.

Mr. Taggart said Canadians need curtail their current consumption of butter by only one ounce per person per week to meet a temporary shortage during the period of "deficiency" production—November to April.

Wire Merger Bill Before House Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House sub-committee considering a Senate bill to permit merger of domestic telegraph companies has approved it in practically all phases except that granting the Federal Communications Commission authority over equipment changes, a sub-committee spokesman said.

The bill is to be reviewed at a meeting of the sub-committee, headed by Rep. Bulwinkle (D-N. C.), Tuesday afternoon and submitted to the full committee Wednesday morning.

Western Union and Postal would be authorized to merge their facilities to avoid duplicating offices and lines, with special consideration to be given those employees who might be displaced under the consolidation.

WPB Has Plan to Double Wool for Worsted 'Civies'

WASHINGTON (AP)—A tentative plan to nearly double the amount of wool to be used in making worsted civilian garments particularly men's clothing, was disclosed by the War Production Board.

Officials of WPB said they had discussed the proposal with the textile industry as a means of keeping worsted manufacturers busy in the first six months of 1943, since military orders are tapering down in that industry. The plan, if adopted, will not affect wool for other than worsted fabrics.

Under the proposal, the "unrestricted" quota for worsted would be increased from 20 per cent of last year's figure to 35 per cent and the "restricted" quota would be increased from 25 to 45 per cent.

G. E. Executives

(Above) George M. Stevens, appointed acting manager of General Electric's River Works and (below) Nicholas M. Du Chemin, appointed acting manager of the company's West Lynn Works, both at Lynn, Mass. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Du Chemin succeed the late Nelson J. Darling, who was manager of both plants for several years. Mr. Stevens has been with G. E. since 1899. Mr. Du Chemin joined the company as an apprentice in 1914.

Income and Profits Tax Collections Are Sharply Above 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—October income and profits tax collections increased $147,631,098 over the same month in 1941, carrying a heavy load of levy decreases caused by capital stock tax decreases and losses in many fields hard hit by the war, the Internal Revenue Bureau reported.

Total collections on all taxes for the month was $702,62,952, an increase of $111,824,058 over the previous October.

Next to the income-profits total —$220,385,641—the social security taxes showed the biggest increase, jumping $27,610,768 to a $133,918,892 total, while liquor levies rose $27,377,073 to $118,953,073.

Biggest drop was the capital stock tax which was $129,882,039 under the previous October, while mnaufacturers' excise taxes—including such war-restricted articles as automobiles and gasoline—fell $6,932,342.

OPA Gives Ruling On 3 P. C. Property Transportation Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration said that, for purposes of computing maximum prices, the new federal tax of 3 per cent on property transportation will be "considered as a freight rate increase which cannot be passed on, rather than as a tax which can."

The effect of this ruling, which officials said will be promulgated in an official order, will be that in instances where merchandise is sold on a "delivered price" basis the seller will have to absorb the tax. However, in cases where merchandise is sold at a price to which freight cost must be added, the purchaser will have to pay the new tax indirectly.

Corporate Earnings Show Mixed Trend

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1942	1941
Nine months ended Sept. 30:		
American Cyanamid	$1.10	$1.63
Atchison Railway	16.65	6.70
Borg-Warner	2.59	2.72
Montgomery-Ward	2.68	*2.47
Pan Amer. Petrol	.54	1.31
Richfield Oil	.52	.84
United Drug	1.13	.92
Twelve months ended Sept. 30:		
Columbia Gas	.09	.38
Superior Oil (Calif.)	10.67	†
Quarter ended Sept. 30:		
Anaconda Copper	3.17	3.77
General Amer. Transport	2.31	3.17

*Nine months ended Oct. 31.
†Year ended Aug. 31.

Utility to Be Dissolved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Securities and Exchange Commission has approved a plan for dissolution of Northwest Carolina Utilities, Inc., a subsidiary of East Coast Public Service Company, and sale of most of its assets to French Broad Electric Membership Corporation, a nonprofit corporation financed through the Rural Electrification Administration, for $340,000. The plan for reorganization was submitted by O. M. Mull and John W. Perry, trustees in Bankruptcy.

Farm Official Hits 'Coddling' Of Union Labor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23 (AP)—Some phases of the war effort are being sacrificed by the "coddling of organized labor and consumers by the present Administration . . . ," an official of the American Farm Bureau Federation said in a speech prepared for delivery at the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation convention here today.

The official, W. R. Ogg of Washington, research director and legislative representative for the Federation, asserted that the country "is getting fed up" with the situation and that "the recent national election amply demonstrated that fact."

Demanding that the Government "abandon efforts to promote social reforms under the guise of war . . . ," he declared the New Deal has repeatedly demonstrated its willingness to sacrifice the best interests of agriculture for the good will of labor and industrial consumers in matters involving the war effort.

Mr. Ogg said the farm labor shortage is so grave that a food shortage is threatened next year, but the War Manpower Commission and Department of Agriculture have "muffed the ball" in meeting the problem.

He asserted the Farm Security Administration has sought to use its wartime powers to impose minimum hours, wages and conditions of employment for farm labor, which was exempted from the Labor Relations Act. He explained these minimums were involved in standards set up for Mexican workers brought in to meet the shortage, but now applied to all seasonal farm workers transported by Federal funds.

The speaker recommended repeal of the 40-hour week law as "one of the most important ways to help the manpower situation." This would add 14 per cent to the nation's manufacturing manpower, he said.

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Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—50-acre fruit farm, 600-ft. elevation, on black road overlooking Souhegan Valley, 2 miles from Wilton, N. H., 15 miles from Nashua, N. H.; buildings in fine condition, large house, stoker heat; drilled well, never-failing water; 6000 bushels apples harvested 1942. HARRY R. CHASE, Wilton, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Comfortable room, next bath, private family; separate entrance; Beverly station B. M. T. Miss Hunt, BU 2-5284.

N. Y. C., 381 Central Park West, Apartment 4-N—Single room, facing Park; homelike, kitchen privilege; no other roomers. Academy 2-2658.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—CLEAN, COMFORTABLE room in refined home; half block from bus; gentlemen preferred. Call eve. or Sun. SH 6279.

HELP WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS to serve in Housekeeping and Steward Departments. Those who serve in these capacities have the privilege, if they so desire, of being considered for work in the Nursing Department as openings occur. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

SEE NEXT PAGE

INFORMATION
About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON
PLANT LAYOUT ENGR: M E exp to $7500
CHIEF ENGR: M E Exp $7500 up
ASST FACTORY MGR: M E or ind engr $6000
PROD CONTROL MGR: Mach exp Gd Sal
PHYSICIST: Prec inst exp Gd Sal
METLGSTS & CHEMISTS: Many openings Arr
TOOL INSPCTRS.-DESGNRS-SUPVRS Arr
APPRAISERS: Pub util exp $3600
DRAFTSMEN: All kinds Arr
TECH TRAINED MEN OF ALL KINDS Arr
FOREMEN: Mach shop exp $4000
COST ACCTS: Age 35-45, thorough exp to $4000
PUB ACCTS: Grad & seniors Arr
SALES: Drafting supplies, exp Arr
SALES ENGRS: Various openings Arr
CREDIT MGR: Industrial exp Arr
CREDIT REPORTER & INVESTIGATORS Arr
CLAIM ADJUSTERS: Casualty exp Arr
INVENTORY CONTROL CLERK $35-$40
SALES: 1 hats; 1 shoes; retail exp Arr
BOYS: Office & errand positions $18
CHAUFFEUR-SALESMEN $40
SHIPPERS: 3 local $35-$50

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PERSONAL MAID, expert seamstress and packer. Long Island and Florida. Write Box G-17, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LADY WANTED: sit evenings while parents are out; infant and small boy. Phone AD 8843 after 5.

WERNER AGENCY, 450 7th Ave. (34th), N.Y.C.
Bkkprs, diversified industries ..... $15-$30
Stenos, rapid, exp ..... $15-$25
Burros Bkkprs & Ell Fish Bkkprs ..... $25-$30
Plug Mont Bd operators ..... $18-$75
Clerical-General office work ..... $16-$22

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED lady, Christian Scientist, desires work as companion part time. Write Box V-100, 600 Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

SECRETARY
Capable and efficient, desires permanent connection; excellent references and experience particularly along technical and engineering lines. Box L-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED, by capable, middle-aged woman, war work; 2 years' experience on drill press, slight experience on power sewing machine; preferably in or near Boston. Phone evenings Highland 7898 or address M. W. T., 20 Wyoming Street, Roxbury, Boston.

GIFT SHOPS

"OLD COPPERS"
Objets D'Art from the Near East and Far East
RE. 4-0060 24 East 61st Street, New York City

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
833 Madison Avenue Regent 4-5593
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts. Hrs. 9-6. 1 Flight Up

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry. Solid Silverware in any condition.
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

WANTED TO BUY

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc.
J. F. CO., 116 WEST 34TH ST.
OPP. MACY'S. N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

LATE model car for cash. NORFOLK MOTORS INC., Tel. Wey. 0330, 19 Water Street, East Weymouth, Mass.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storm Sash By EISINGER
WI. 6300 BETHESDA, MD.
DISPLAY ROOMS, 6840 WIS. AVE.

For Quality Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
GEorgia 4036
5431 Georgia Avenue N. W.

JEWELRY
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
High Class Work at Right Prices
WARD JEWELRY CO.
J. W. Ward—Lucille Ward
707 12th Street N. W. Tel. EX. 5746

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W

Head's
of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

PLUYM'S
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Coats, Suits and Furs
Made to order
Cloth and fur garments refitted, relined and cleaned. Fine ready-to-wear fur coats and scarfs, reasonably priced.
1734 Connecticut Ave. N. W. North 0632

DELLA'S DELICACY SHOP
Delicious Fruit Cakes and Mince Pies for Thanksgiving Dinner
6709 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md., or
1405 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

R. C. FREAS
PLUMBING—HEATING—REPAIRING
REMODELING A SPECIALTY
Estimates gladly given
7906 Woodbury Drive, Silver Spring, Md. SL 4137

THE ORIENT
CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT
1715 Wisconsin Ave. Michigan 9547

Maine

AUBURN

Anticipate Next Christmas Now
New Christmas Club starts Dec. 1st.
Choose a class and come in today.
MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
79 Main Street

Let's keep Christmas ringing with gifts carefully selected.
We have many helpful suggestions.
WILLS and HICKS
94 Court Street

AUBURN
(Continued)

FLOWERS *for* THANKSGIVING
Send your hostess gorgeous mums or beautiful pompons for Thanksgiving.
ROAK'S, *Florist*
Auburn Theatre Bldg. Phone 980

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0098, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6478

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop — Hats, Hosiery, Smart Accessories
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0185

CURRAN COMPANY BOOT SHOP
Quality Footwear
Correctly Styled — Reasonably Priced
Walk-Over, Red Cross, Selby Styl-Eez
72 MAIN STREET

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS
FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

LEWISTON

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
feel years younger.
Come in—try on a pair.
STILL PRICED AT $8.95
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 LISBON STREET

Sears, Roebuck and Company
212 Main Street
Phone 5100

DORA CLARK TASH
Portrait Photographer
125 MAIN STREET

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving.
363 Main Stret Telephone 406

Gifts
Cheering the day to victory with
SMART, DISTINCTIVE GIFTS from
THE SMALL SHOP
171 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEAUTIFUL!
A CARTER diamond is always rich in its quality and brilliance. Ring mountings superb.
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

TOPAZ Birthstone for November
Rings, Bracelets, Pendants, Brooches.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers
Portland, Me.

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PORTLAND
(Continued)

Special
Order Yours Early
Christmas Cards
50 for $1.00
Imprinted with your name. Choice of size, styles, all alike or in an assortment.
Send for Illustrated Circular.
Owen Moore
PORTLAND, MAINE

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

OCCASIONAL LINENS
From the daintiest small pieces to sumptuous banquet sets!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
MORRILL BUILDING
For Delicious Food, Courteous Service and Attractive Environment
We Make Our Own Ice Cream
TEL. 616

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
SANKA COFFEE
MEATS and PROVISIONS

COMPLETE SELECTION OF GIFTS FOR MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES AT
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thanksgiving 1942
On Thanksgiving Day 130 million people all over the country can still thank God for a free America that will never let itself be overpowered by mad, ruthless tyrants.

If you need a new dining room set for that fine home celebration, we have beautiful new sets.
C. A. HOITT FURNITURE CO.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 MANCHESTER STREET

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
PHONE 452 or 453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
59 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
107 Hanover St.
Tel. 4475

Painting, Papering Decorating
EXTERIOR OR INTERIOR
It is for the good of all to have your inside jobs done in the winter while we have the help.
Herbert W. Paul
70 McDuffie Phone 7114

CRAFTSMAN Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MANCHESTER

SMART CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS
stop in to see our latest HOLLANDER BLENDED and DYED fur coats
McLane & Taylor
124 Willow Street

The Christmas Store of All New Hampshire
Leavitt's embarks on this holiday season with 6 spaces floors overflowing with Christmas Gift Items for every one at prices to suit every budget.
LEAVITT'S

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE
Easy to Apply—Beautiful to Look at
The Original Kem-Tone Store
MANCHESTER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
1128 ELM STREET

You'll Find It at Pariseau's
DINNER DRESSES
Brightly colored, braided or twinkling buttons that glisten and glitter for holiday cheer.
PARISEAU'S, Inc.

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

BEVERLY STUDIOS, Inc.
Photographs for Men in Service
Should be taken now.
Specializing in children and adult portraits.
24 Hanover Street Telephone 7899

NASHUA

AVARD'S
"Lad and Dad Store"
GIFTS FOR SERVICE MEN
161 Main Street Tel. 64

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Exclusive Line Women's and Misses' Fall Dresses
Just around the Corner from Main St.
81 W. Pearl Street Tel. 489-W

PORTSMOUTH

FRENCH'S
Every department is stocked with desirable Christmas merchandise rightly priced.
Plenty of Coats, 100% Wool Rayon Dresses and Hosiery. Exquisite Leather Handbags and Gloves. Buy now, the Chatham Airloom Blanket, 75% Wool, only $6.95
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
CONSOL
Distributors of "Consolidation Clean Coal and New England Coke"
35 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. Portsmouth 90

CANDIED FRUITS
SALTED NUTS
Candies for Thanksgiving
MOULTON'S
"Head of Square"

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspe 7810 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Help the Blind Support Themselves
CHAIR RESEATING
PIANO TUNING
Workmanship Guaranteed
R. I. Association for the Blind, Inc.
Arcade GAspee 0642

The Shuttle Shop
288 Thayer Street
Have you seen our choice collection of Christmas cards
Make your selections early
Come in and see our big display of
Christmas Cards
GIFTS NOVELTIES
PLAZA CARD SHOP
147A Westminster Street Opp. Childs

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GAINES Variety Bedding
Specializing in GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX 3883

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

COLONIAL HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
MAYBELLE TAYLOR
a complete beauty service
110 S. Royal Street Alex. 0765

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

CAMEL HAIR & WOOL COATS, $39.95
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

ROANOKE

Natalie Shoppe
The Natalie Shoppe welcomes you,
Featuring
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs
103 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
103 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	R	O	G	A	N	S				
R		C	A	R	A	T				
O	F		P	E	R	U				
N	I	L		S	E	A				
Z	E	U	S		S	R				
E	L	G	I	N		T				
	D		G		M					
B		T	H	R	E	E				
U	K		T	I	L	L				
R	O	Y		P	O	I				
L	A	S	S		N	J				
A	L	E	U	T		A				
P	A	R	R	I	S	H				

Virginia

ROANOKE
(Continued)

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

We Cordially Invite You to Visit
Woodrum's
602 VIRGINIA ST. E.
Complete Home Furnishers

CLARKSBURG

"Keep Up the Homes We're Fighting For"
For Better Furniture Values
Palace Furniture Company
168-170 W. Main Phone 2400

HUNTINGTON

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards and Christmas Wrappings, Mottoes.
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart.
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3443

ONTARIO
(Continued)

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

Give Books at Christmas
The Best Books at
A. H. JARVIS
"The Bookstore"
157 Bank Street 2-2146

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

ONTARIO
(Continued)

TORONTO

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

BUDGET BUNDLE
This all-finished service at a very economical price is the last word in Laundry Service. Everything fully finished, no extra charge for shirts.
TRY BUDGET BUNDLE
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

Fur Coats
Made to Order
APICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★DOllard 4601

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

SEE NEXT PAGE

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT

in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8942 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
LADIES' WINTER COATS untrimmed $1.25
Deckarz
FRONTENAC 3131

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9891.
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None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

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Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181

FLATS WANTED

LONDON (or near), 3 to 4 rooms, furnished. Write Simpson, 27, Collingham Gardens, London, S. W. 5.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BELMONT ESTATE AGENCY
10, Belmont Hill, Lewisham, London, S. E. 13. Lee Green 5271. For Furnished and Unfurnished Flats in the district.
FOR SALE
BLACKHEATH, Modern, charming house, 6 rooms, Garage, including Carpets, Linos, and Fittings, £1,850. LEWISHAM, nr. Heath, Double Fronted Villa, 8 rooms, 3 attics. Freehold £1,400.
Short Leaseholds converted and let from £150.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

London, BARNES.—Home offered to lady paying guest, preferably someone in business. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.
OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE—All modern conveniences and warmth; large gardens; extensive views; on main bus routes; from 5 gns. Write Box W-1639, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN shorthand typist (exempt military service); best references; long experience. Box W-1700, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms, H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.
LONDON, W. 11.—LARGE BALCONY ROOM to let unfurnished with own bathroom-kitchen. Mrs. Hammond, 35, Colville Terrace, W. 11. Telephone Bayswater 3059.
LONDON.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. basins; quiet house, good position. Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place, S. W. 7. Tel. Ken. 1961.
LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150. 49 York Street W. 1.

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SOLOIST required March next for Christian Science church, North London. Box 1704, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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English and American Uniforms a Speciality
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LONDON, CHELSEA—2 minutes 3 bus routes, comfortably furnished maisonette, 2 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen and 2 bathrooms, gas heater for C. H. W. or as large bed-sittingroom with own kitchenette-bathroom and 2 bedsittingrooms, gas ring, use bathroom, C. H. W., telephone. Box W-1669, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

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Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Tools and Cutlery Ground Daily
CUTLERS and TOOL DEALERS
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

PHONES EUSTON 4245
F. WARREN & CO.'S
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
'Phone SLOane 6580
Medalist for Permanent Waving

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1.
GROSVENOR 1942

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GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
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No Winter Sale
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BEARMANS
Leytonstone, E. 11
Telephone LEY. 1131

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West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
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Eire

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Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
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★ Let our 24 windows representative of over 40 Fashion and Household Departments be your Shopping Guide to DUBLIN.
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MAISON PROST
Ltd.
HAIRDRESSERS AND PERFUMERS
24 St. Stephen's Green (Ladies and Gentlemen)
73, Grafton Street (Ladies Only)
106, Grafton Street (First Floor) (Gentlemen only)

Switzers
MEN'S WEAR
COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE
Every Need for Every Occasion
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God.—COL. 3:1

Did You Ever Wonder

Why It Is Sometimes Desirable to Make Water Wetter?

We sometimes hear the expression, "wet as water can make it," and the general impression seems to be that water in its natural state is just about the ultimate in wetness. Curiously enough, however, ordinary water can be improved in this respect by the addition of what are known as "wetting agents."

A wetting agent is a substance which serves to reduce the surface tension of water. That causes the water molecules to lose some of their tenacity to cling together and increases their tendency to adhere to other substances.

A list of uses of such agents might include such items as soaps, adhesives, fire extinguishing liquids, lead pencils, insecticides, and shampoos.

The wetting agent in soaps causes the water to make more intimate contact with the surface of your skin, the fibers of the clothes in the wash, and the scales of the hairs in your beard. Adhesives which include a wetting agent stick tighter and spread better.

Fire extinguishing liquids must cling to the combustible material on which they are sprayed or they will do very little dousing of the flame.

The addition of wetting agents to the graphite from which lead pencils are made is said to improve their qualities. The insecticides sometimes sprayed on farm orchard and garden crops are made to cling to and wet the foliage by

Surface tension, unreduced by a wetting agent, draws the drops of dew on leaves into tiny round crystal beads.

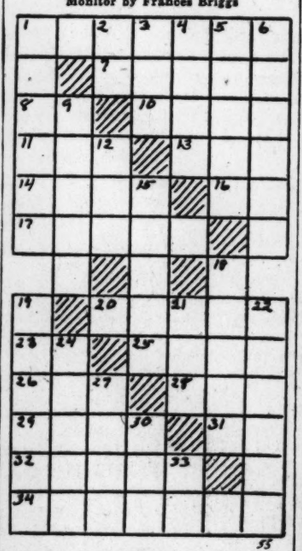
the addition of lauryl rodanate or some other wetting agent. If it were not for the presence of some such agent the tiny drops of water might roll off the smooth dusty leaves like so many drops of quicksilver and fail of their purpose.

Various shampoos succeed in avoiding the employment of soap in their make-up by the use of a suitable wetting agent.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What are coarse, heavy boots?
7—What is a unit of weight for diamonds and pearls?
8—Concerning.
10—What country is scene of "Bridge of San Luis Rey"?
11—Male nilgai is what?
13—What is the "rolling deep" of Epes Sargent's poem?
14—Who was chief of the Olympian Gods?
16—Senior (abbr.).
17—What city of Illinois was named for a Scotch hymn?
20—How many literary compositions in a trilogy?
23—United Kingdom (abbr.).
25—What is a money drawer in a desk or counter?
26—Man's name.
28—What food do native Hawaiians eat?
29—Young woman is called what in "Coming through the Rye"?
31—Sandy Hook is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
32—Who is one of natives of Aleutian Islands?
34—Who wrote "The Perennial Bachelor"?

Down
1—Copper forms from seventy to ninety per cent of what alloy?
2—Ocean (abbr.).
3—What is a breach?
4—Who was a son of 14 Across?
5—What are the openings of the nose?
6—What was surname of "Bonnie Prince Charlie"?
9—What American poet and journalist was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1850?
12—To pull with force.
15—What is aiming device on a firearm?
18—If you ate a Rocky Ford, it would be what?
19—What fabric is used for bagging?
21—Tear.
22—Elisha was anointed by whom?
24—What is an arboreal, pouch-bearing animal of Australia?
27—What is a river of France and Belgium?
30—What is a prefix equivalent to "over"?
33—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bose, Rash Behari (räsh' bĕ-hä'-rĭ bōs')—Pro-Japanese organizer of the "Indian Independence League" in Occupied Asia.

El Alamein (ĕl ä'-lä-mīn')—Mediterranean seaport in Egypt.

El Daba (ĕd däb'-ä)—Egyptian seaport.

Faisi (fī'-sĭ)—Small island of the Solomons, south of Bougainville.

Halfaya (hăl-fä'-yä)—Mountain pass in Libya.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bizerte (bē'-zĕrt'); or **Bizerta** (bē-zĕr'-tä)—Town in Tunisia, largest naval base in French North Africa.

Ceuta (Span. thä'-ōō-tä; Engl. sū'-tȧ)—Seaport of Spanish Morocco.

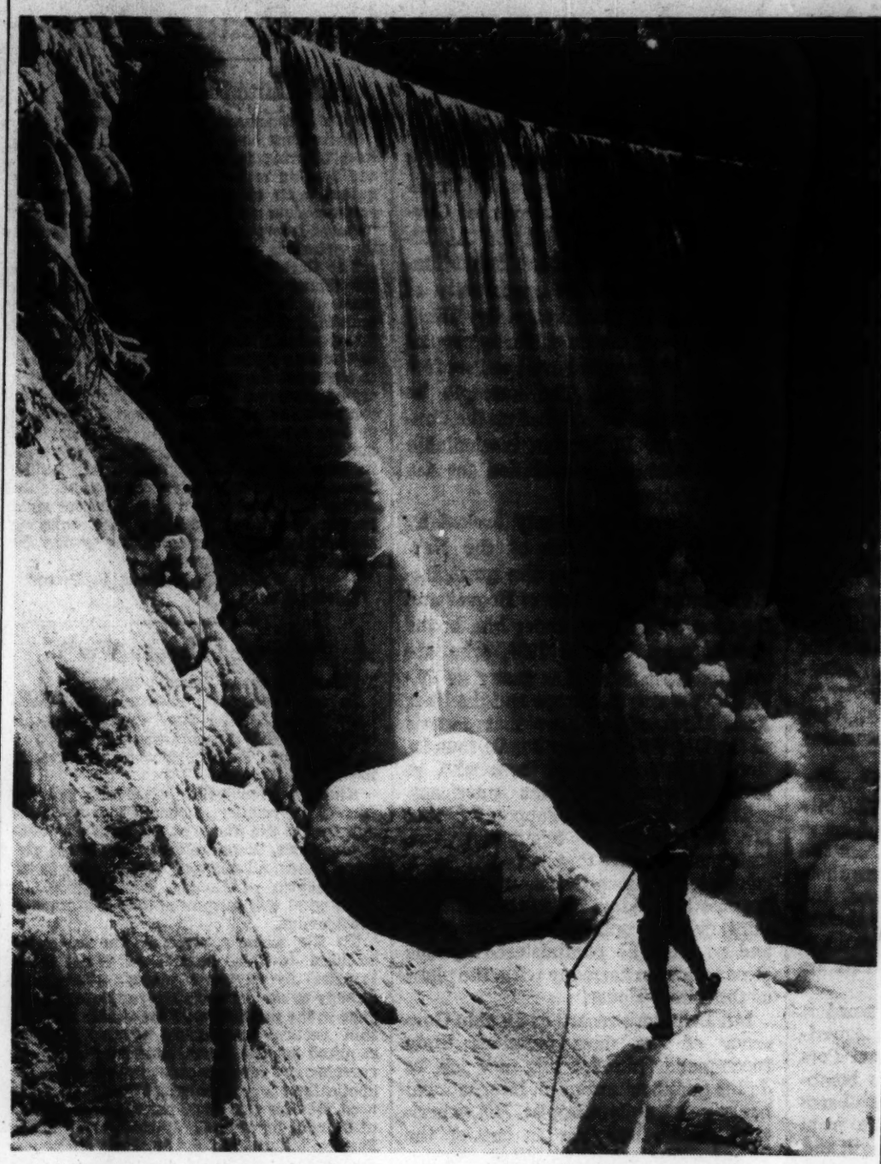
Chambréry (shäN'-bā'-rē')—Town of France.

Lyon (lē'-ôN'); Engl. Lyons (lī-ŭnz)—Manufacturing and commercial city of France.

Marseille (mär'-sĕ'-y'); Engl. Marseilles (mär-sālz')—French port and manufacturing city.

Toulon (tōō'-lôN')—French seaport, key French naval base on the Mediterranean.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.



"Ice Sculpture" is the title of this prize-winning photograph from the special December Salon Issue of Popular Photography. The interesting study was taken by A. Palme of Pittsfield, Mass.

The Pact

Birmingham, Eng.

In these days, when the shackling of war prisoners has come into the news, it may be well to record another type of link that is being forged in England.

My friend, a Cotswold farmer, has had Italian prisoners working in his orchards. Being a kindly man, he has treated them well, and they have worked hard and, to some extent, happily. One Italian, who came daily, has been absent from his home for more than three years and has never seen his own baby, born while he was on war service.

This man enjoyed coming to the farm for a chat and to play with the farmer's "bambino." It helped, he said, to keep him going.

Curiously enough, although he was a prisoner, he was able to purchase from the prison canteen little dainties beloved by children, and which the farmer could not obtain from the village shops. From his meager pay the Italian brought these gifts to the baby at the farm. As his knowledge of English increased he was better able to express himself and made a pact with his farmer friend that after the war he would take the English "bambino" to Italy to meet his own child there. Although he has since been moved to another camp, he still keeps his contact with the Cotswold farmer and frequently reminds him of their pact.

Love for little children lives on in all races and will be a stronger link than the cruel chains dictators would try to impose upon all.—**T. I. L.**

NEWS ITEM— THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, IS THANKSGIVING DAY -- WE HAVE MUCH TO BE THANKFUL FOR..
Holy Bible
BE THANKFUL YOU CAN KNOW THE TRUTH
EUROPE
BE THANKFUL YOU CAN GET ALL YOU NEED EVERY DAY
TO TRAINING CAMP
BE THANKFUL FOR AMERICAN YOUTH
CASHIER
WAR BONDS SOLD HERE
L. F. VAN ZELM
BE THANKFUL YOU'RE STILL FREE TO BUY WAR BONDS & STAMPS

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*That's That!*

By LE PETTY

I GUESS THAT'S ALL WE CAN TELL YOU ABOUT THIS EXPLOSIVE WE INVENTED !
WELL... THANKS BOYS —
THESE BOYS INVENTED SOME DYNAMITE ! HAVE IT ANALYZED CORPORAL, AND BE CAREFUL —
YES SIR, I UNDERSTAND SIR —
AND THANK YOU BOYS FOR THIS HELPFUL SERVICE
WELL NOW ! I FEEL VERY PATRIOTIC !
YOU MEAN YOU FEEL VERY MUCH RELIEVED !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*If Everyone Gets an Equal Share—What More Can He Ask?*

By RODGERS

I met Spike, custodian of the bones, today and boy, did he look gloomy!
"What am I going to do?" he wagged. "Here it is almost time for our annual Thanksgiving Bone Gnawing Festival, and our stock of bones is awfully low!"
"You mean there aren't enough bones to go around?" I asked.
"Just," he wagged, "but there will be only one bone for each dog!"
"Why, that's wonderful!" I barked, "You'll find there is no kick as long as everyone gets an equal share!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just Call Me Butch*

By THE HAGERS

"Let's see if Baby knows her name; Pets recognize theirs, Ted, they claim.
Hello, Penelope—Suzanne—Virginia—Martha—Dotty Ann."
"Hello, Letitia," Ted broke in. "Marie—Louise—or Madeline.
Your mother wouldn't call you Jack." But Baby smiled and answered, "Quack!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Attack—And Co-ordination

In World War One the tide set definitely against Germany when Marshal Foch put into operation his plan of constant attack. That remarkable scene in the Town Hall at Doullens, when desperation forced the naming of a "co-ordinator," was followed first by a backs-to-wall defense, then by a blow here, a blow there, in such rapid succession that the Germans never regained the initiative. On a global scale the Allies now seem to be passing to the same strategy of co-ordinated attack.

Everywhere—Tunisia, Russia, Libya, the Solomons, New Guinea and Burma—the arms of the United Nations are striking. Most notable in the newest news are the advances reported by the Russians south and west of Stalingrad. A full account is lacking, but here is evidence that the eastern front has felt the effect of the North African offensive. The Nazis are not merely "retiring" to a winter line; they are giving way under pressure and the Russians appear to have the initiative.

So it is on all the fronts at this writing. Victory in the Solomons—with late reports increasing the toll of Japanese ships—has given American forces the opportunity to make more secure their position on Guadalcanal. Indeed, the Japanese may have been so weakened that their bases in the northern Solomons and New Britain can be threatened.

Again in New Guinea the word is "Attack," with Australian and American forces investing Buna. From Port Moresby, General MacArthur's bombers have been pounding Japanese bases and supply lines running south from Truk. Given a bit more air strength and some naval support, MacArthur may try to seize Rabaul. Success there would clear the way for an attack either northward against Truk or westward into the Dutch Indies.

Such moves are easy to make on paper, but will require hard work and hard fighting, with the enemy always ready to throw United Nations operations out of gear by counterattacks. Particularly in the Mediterranean area is there the possibility that Hitler will make a great effort to recapture the initiative. An all-out drive either through Turkey or Spain would make trouble for the Allies. With fairly short lines of sea supply they would not fight at too great a disadvantage in Spain. There Hitler would have to stretch his own supply lines. But Turkey would be a very different matter for the Allies.

All these potentialities and many others enter into the global picture. It may be too early to draw any close analogy to Marshal Foch's strategy in the closing months of World War One. The problem of co-ordination today is vaster and there is not yet either a generalissimo or a war council which links Russia and China with Britain and America. But from all sides come reports of United Nations attacks. Do they follow an unfolding pattern? Have we now not merely a second front, but a single world-wide battleline, along which the Allies' growing power can be co-ordinated to employ fully the advantage of the offensive?

War and the Bible

We would not say that war like adversity is a blessing. There is too much tendency to glorify war. Yet we can be grateful that in facing its hardships and horrors men and women are turning to religion for help. Evidence that this is happening has come in the last few days from widely different sources in two Associated Press stories.

One from Chicago relates that Dr. Robert Taylor, representing the American Bible Society, reports a striking increase in the demand for Bibles, estimating that sales this year will be 25 per cent above 1941. This does not count 800,000 Testaments given by the Society to soldiers. Dr. Taylor believes it is due to a "real spiritual renaissance which has been coming on for some time but has been quickened by the war."

The other item appears in a news dispatch from Sidi Barrani, describing the prisoners taken by the British. After reporting that some Germans fought to the last and others broke down in tears, the dispatch concluded:

> Most of them seem devout, some wearing crosses about their necks and others carrying Bibles. No matter what attitude a governmental regime may take toward religion, the hardships and dangers of war seem to make men turn toward it.

That was not said by a minister in the pulpit but sent by a desert newshawk from the field of battle. Like the report that there were "no atheists in the foxholes of Bataan," it is as impressive evidence as the increased demand for Bibles.

An Important Task

It would be hard to overestimate the importance of the post to which President Roosevelt has just appointed Governor Lehman of New York. As Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation he will have the opportunity of promptly and wholeheartedly filling the immediate needs of those peoples of North Africa who have been set free by Allied armies. The example he establishes will be watched on the Continent. It should play an incalculable part in winning co-operation for the United Nations.

Mr. Lehman is not only backed by the bursting granaries of the New World, but he inherits the great tradition built up by Herbert Hoover and the men who served under him in the decade from 1914 to 1924, who are credited with saving as many as 50,000,000 persons in Europe and the Near East. Much of the hope that persists in the Old World today has its foundation in the memory of those who, as children, were fed by the Americans.

Those who were disappointed that Mr. Hoover was not again given this task must realize that it is not yet a completely humanitarian undertaking. It must be guided, for the present, by military and political considerations, and so must be administered by one close to, and in harmony with, the plans of the White House.

Mr. Lehman's record as an able Governor of the most populous State recommends him for this new job, as do his qualifications as an international banker and philanthropist. His experience in the last war as one of the Army's directors of purchase, storage, and traffic should help to equip him now.

Director Lehman can enter his new task with the cheerful knowledge that he represents a Nation which seeks to win only that it may help the world, and would rather—when the time comes that its hand won't be bitten—feed than bomb even its enemies.

Britain's Cabinet Shift

Sir Stafford Cripps's removal from the British War Cabinet is almost certain to encourage too easy assumptions about social trends in British politics. Sir Stafford was known as a friend of Russia and of India and an extreme leftist. In Russia, in India and in the United States his removal may be seized upon as having special significance relating to postwar co-operation with Russia, freedom for India and social reform in general.

To follow this line of thinking would be to exaggerate even the differences which exist between Sir Stafford and his colleagues on these subjects, and to misplace the emphasis in current British policies.

The shift which involved Sir Stafford's retirement from the Cabinet to the position of Minister of Aircraft Production also involved the appointment of Mr. Herbert Morrison, Laborite, to the War Cabinet, and of Mr. Anthony Eden to one post relinquished by Sir Stafford. Mr. Eden's attitude toward Russia was made clear on his trip to Moscow, when he took pains to point out the desirability and probability of working with Russia to secure the peace. Britain is already committed to Indian freedom. And in matters of social reform the Cripps point of view was more radical than that held by British or American labor circles.

Reports indicate that one factor in the decision was the need for a more politically astute leader in the House of Commons, and one possessed of greater parliamentary finesse than had been exhibited by Sir Stafford. Moreover, his lack of political following—he is a sort of rugged individualist who was expelled from the Labor Party—was a disadvantage in that position. Mr. Eden, it is felt, will speak with much more authority for the Government.

One other consideration seems suggested by the letters exchanged between Mr. Churchill and Sir Stafford, namely, that frictions which may have arisen between them in the War Cabinet will not arise in their new relationship, though Mr. Churchill pointed out, they may be in closer touch than ever. This would be explained by the nature of the questions with which Sir Stafford has now to deal.

On the whole, the shift may well be conducive to getting on with the war, though appointments that would ease instead of increase the burdens of War Cabinet members would also seem desirable.

Our Readers Say—

A United Nations Flag?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There must be somewhere a modern Betsy Ross to bring forth a United Nations Flag, one bearing representative insignia of each nation, with eloquent areas left vacant to accommodate additional signatories as the "War of Interdependence" progresses toward its victorious conclusion.

The Christian Science Monitor articulates the thoughts of thinkers everywhere, each issue an indictment against dereliction in politics, hypocrisy at the council tables, and latent criminal tendencies within the borders of our own national thinking. I always wait to see what the Monitor has to say about a crying issue and I am not alone in this. Our local press subscribe to and read the Monitor; as does our modern, up-to-date library staff and its public, our high school library with its hundreds of students; our local Reading Room and almost every church-member subscribe. So, more than a few thinkers right here in the "heart of Texas" are enjoying the best journalistic effort in the world, The Christian Science Monitor.

(MRS.) IMOGENE F. PIERCE
Odessa, Texas

"Plywood Goes to War"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In one of the recent editions of The Christian Science Monitor there appeared an editorial entitled "Plywood Goes to War," which spoke of the "sixteen plywood factories in the United States."

Knowing your policy of always printing correct information, I should like to advise you that in the States of Oregon and Washington alone, there are over thirty large plywood plants, all engaged 100 per cent in the manufacture of Douglas fir plywood for many vital war purposes other than aircraft construction.

To the writer's personal knowledge, in addition to this, several of these thirty Douglas fir plywood plants either have already or are immediately preparing to engage in the production of the vitally required thin vertical-grained fir aircraft plywood required by the aircraft industry for wing covering and fuselage construction, and other applications to replace critical metal formerly used. Besides this large potential production of Douglas fir aircraft plywood, many of the Eastern, Midwestern and Southeastern veneer and plywood mills are now engaged in the production of this thin aircraft plywood from native woods such as birch and sweet gum, and also imported mahoganies.

We believe it would be fairly accurate to state that, besides the Douglas fir plywood industry in the Pacific Northwest—which, by the way, manufactures over 1,800,000,000 square feet of plywood yearly—there are at least fifty sizable veneer and plywood plants in the Eastern, Midwestern and Southeastern States engaged in the production of plywood for various war uses. W. C. BAILEY
Vice-President and General Manager
United States Plywood Corporation
Seattle, Wash.

"America's Society of Friends"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The excellent article by R. H. Markham on "America's Society of Friends," is in the main accurate and sympathetic. On one point, however, it is only fair to make a correction. The article states that the use of "thee and thou" by the Quakers "denotes pride and not humility." It is a matter of historical fact that, when the Society of Friends was founded, the use of the singular pronoun in addressing one individual was still prevalent among English-speaking people. The Quakers did not adopt, they simply retained this usage. They protested against the growing practice of using the plural pronoun "you" in addressing an individual, because, they sincerely believed, it tended to increase one's sense of self-importance and was contrary to Paul's admonition "to every man that is among you, not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think" (Romans 12:3).

The use of the objective "thee" instead of "thou" as subject of a verb is, of course, indefensible grammatically. But it became habitual at the same time and for the same inexplainable reason as did the use of the objective "you" instead of the subjective form "ye."

It may also interest your readers to learn that the Quaker use of the numerals First, Second, etc., in naming the days of the week and the months sprang from a sincere desire to help to bring into fulfillment the prophecy of Zachariah (13:2): "And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the Lord of hosts, that I will cut off the names of the idols out of the land, and they shall be no more remembered." The heathen deities or idols who are being "remembered" in our customary names for the months and the week days are quite as undeserving of perpetuity as they are devoid of reality! H. C. J.
Philadelphia

"One of Our Best Friends"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time we have talked of writing you to say how much we enjoy and appreciate every page of "our" Monitor, but tonight we decided to get down to business and tell you about it.

The excellent maps prepared by your cartographic staff are without a doubt the clearest we have ever seen printed by a newspaper and this past week we have them always before us while listening to the news. For further ease in reading these maps we have shaded the sea area with a blue pencil. We intend to mount them on stiff backing for permanent reference.

Even though we receive The Christian Science Monitor two days late, we would rather have it than the local daily. We love and approve of the Monitor from cover to cover, and it is one of our best friends.

If we began to enumerate everything we like about the Monitor we'd never get through this evening, but we do want to make special mention of the editorials with which we thoroughly agree, and to thank the editors for their world-wide views.

(MR. AND MRS.) MELVIN C. THOMAS
Lenoir City, Tenn.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Russia Brings Up Her Reserves

The Bookshelf

Final Report From Berlin

In May of this year the rear guard of a famous corps of American correspondents packed their bags at Bad Nauheim, where they had spent five months in internment, and left German soil for home. With their departure the eyes and ears of the American public overseas were finally withdrawn from inside the borders of Hitler's military realms. Today they can watch from the new neutral fringes, Stockholm, Berne, Lisbon and Ankara, and attempt to sift the truth from the oddments of information which trickle out over German borders. But unreliability of information from outside is such as to lend unusual importance to the views and findings of the last group of American observers to see Germany from the inside. With their departure the long series of American correspondents' books on Hitlerian Germany comes to its end.

In this last group was Frederick Oeschner, Central European Manager for the United Press, and the staff of his Berlin Bureau, which was famous throughout American journalism for its diligence, objectivity and integrity. During the last months of internment at Bad Nauheim, still gathering what information seeped into their camp, they sat down as a team to conclude their task of reporting and assessing Hitler's Reich in a book which they called THIS IS THE ENEMY (Boston: Little Brown. $3).

* * *

Some of what they have to say is more important as confirmation of what has been said before by colleagues who left Germany earlier than as news, but it is all of first importance because it is not only the latest analysis of the strength and weakness of Hitler's empire, but also the last that will be written by any American correspondent until the war is over. Here are their conclusions—the pleasant with the unpleasant:

Hitler's boast that his Nazi empire is impregnable "is sheer rot." Even if he could destroy Russia completely it would not be enough for him to win the war. He would have to have not only undisturbed opportunity to develop the oil and wheat of Russia but also "control of the whole Mediterranean to enable him to bring oil and wheat from Russia for a long-drawn-out war."

What Germany's oil reserves remaining from prewar hoards and conquered supplies are today no man on the outside knows, but Germany produces only 1,000,000 tons a year internally and the first year of war with Russia consumed approximately 24,000,000 tons. The tank is running low, so low that the great network of *Autobahnen* of which the Nazis once boasted so loudly lies unused across the face of Germany, while the railways, neglected for fifteen years to make these auto highways possible, are strained to the limit. Locomotive repairs and replacements are lagging behind attrition.

Significant evidence of the oil shortage is that even early in 1941 the Swiss refused to haul any more unlubricated German freight cars because they were breaking down in the Alpine tunnels, "at one time four in one week." Nonmilitary passenger traffic has almost ceased. One-fourth of last year's potato crop was lost because of shortage of transportation, even though heated passenger cars were conscripted to carry potatoes. Strain on transportation "may be the latest danger spot which most quickly will develop into an actual factor of collapse."

* * *

The burden of keeping 12,000,000 men under arms and industry and agriculture working at the same pace has only partially been met by forced labor from the occupied countries. Production is slowing down. Labor problems, coupled with a shortage of cutting tool metals, have prevented an extensive development of new models of war weapons. Except for a few new airplane types the factories are still producing the models which began the war.

Nazi brutality towards the occupied countries has reached a shrieking peak of frenzied stupidity and the embers of revolt burn hotter every day.

"Without Russia's military destruction Germany cannot launch another large-scale military undertaking anywhere."

But, Willi Schultz, the average German, has been so hypnotized by a decade of propaganda that "his heart belongs to Hitler, and his mind belongs to Goebbels." Perhaps he is approaching a mental revolt, yet no one would dare assume that this stage is even approaching, and certainly it has not been reached.

German morale has been more affected by Allied bombings than British morale was by German, but this does not mean that German morale will collapse under air raids alone. Bombs alone will never bring us victory. Germany must be defeated on land. Bombings can at most soften the way for the land attack, which must be delivered not only to achieve victory but to lay the foundation for any lasting peace in Europe. Willi Schultz must be forced to learn that Hitler was for him the last chance "to merge might with right."

* * *

In the field of new information, "This Is the Enemy" provides some intensely interesting material on the political background of the war, particularly the degree to which Ribbentrop gained first-rank influence over Hitler, gradually pushing Göring into the technical side of the régime and gathering political policy into his own hands almost exclusively. Most important of all to the analyst of Naziism are four absorbing chapters about Hitler himself, including some extraordinary material on his personal life and an illuminating digest of the contents of his library. For the first time you can see Hitler through the books he chooses to read.

As a former colleague in Berlin of the men who wrote this book I can say that what they report is the product of meticulous and scrupulously honest work and that what they conclude can be accepted as representing the very best and soundest opinion available about the nature and the strength and the weakness of the enemy with whom our nation is locked in decisive war today.

JOSEPH C. HARSCH

The Wide Horizon

"To the Shores of Tripoli"

By Robert R. Mullen

Some of those who read Edmund Stevens's amusing account in The Christian Science Monitor of the taking of Derna last week by "a couple of dozen of us," must have been reminded of that equally amazing episode in Derna just 137 years ago when the United States Marines earned that haunting line—"to the shores of Tripoli"—for their song.

Since, as Erwin D. Canham pointed out in these columns the other day, accounts of America's dealing with the Barbary Pirates are difficult to find in the history books, a few words about those exciting events might be entertaining, in linking yesterday with today's events in those fabled lands.

When American merchants were freed from British trade restrictions by the Revolution, they quickly built up a highly profitable shipping trade to all parts of the world, including points along the shores of the Mediterranean. As a consequence, some of their boats fell prey to Barbary Pirates, who in xebecs, polacres, galiots and galleasses swooped out of ports like Bengasi, Derna, Tobruk, plundering cargoes, enslaving crews.

* * *

It was thought cheaper to buy off the Dey of Algiers, the Bey of Tunis and the Bashaw of Tripoli than it was to launch a land attack against them, or to patrol the coast with battleships. So, despite its fine words about "not one cent for tribute," the haughty United States stood in line with the other sea power to kiss the hands of the Bey, Dey and Bashaw.

But the United States was not happy about it, particularly that swashbuckling bit of Yankee-land represented by William Eaton, of Connecticut, consul to that "Most illustrious, and most magnificent Prince, the Bey, commander of the Odgiac of Tunis, the abode of happiness."

Eaton assured Jefferson that with two ships of the line and a handful of Marines he could clean up the whole of North Africa and end the disgraceful condition. Jefferson agreed it might be worth the try, but for reasons of political expediency he wanted it done on a semi-official basis, so that if it succeeded it could be hailed as a great strategical victory for Jefferson, but if it failed it would go down in the books as just a misguided, unauthorized move by an obscure consul.

Eaton didn't like it, but on being given assurance he would have support from American fleet units, plus some Marines, he set off for Cairo to organize his force. Among other things, Eaton had discovered that the rightful Bashaw, Hamet, had been displaced by a scheming brother. So Eaton enlisted Hamet and about 500 "Fighting Arabs," and with only six United States Marines from the U. S. S. Argus, he set out from Alexandria along the Wavell-Rommel-Montgomery Highway on March 8, 1805.

A little more than a month later, by dint of hot marching and continuous bribing of the Arabs, the party arrived outside Derna. It probably looked then much as Mr. Stevens describes it today: ". . . an inviting picture, its neat houses of white mingled with the blue pastel hues of Italy against the dark green of luxuriant subtropical gardens framed by the blue Mediterranean. . . ."

* * *

Unlike Mr. Stevens, who with a few other correspondents and some British advance soldiers, peacefully walked into the town, cheered on by laughing children, Mr. Eaton and his band met with some opposition. When he demanded unconditional surrender, the Governor replied, "Your head or mine," a rather grand phrase, whereupon the American ships off shore were signaled to begin their barrage and Lieutenant O'Bannion led his Marines in a charge at the walls of Derna. It was over quickly.

The Governor, incidentally, despite his rhetoric, fled ignominiously before the forces of Eaton. The Marines had the situation well in hand, and were about to march on Tripoli when Jefferson, apparently deciding the burgeoning new nation was not ready to undertake a North African empire, especially when France and Britain most surely would have objections, negotiated a peace with the old Bashaw, who promised to stop harassing American commerce.

Eaton was disgusted. He felt the Bashaw would break his promise—as indeed he did—and returned to the United States disappointed. Great was his surprise to be welcomed as a hero. The merchant princes feted him everywhere for his exploit and in Boston they named the street back of the State House after the town he captured.

In the next decade, of course, Stephen Decatur, with a considerable naval force, swept down on the Barbary coast and brought the Bey, Dey and Bashaw to their knees, ending the scandalous era.

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